

Kuwait begins trial of 33

KUWAIT (R) — The trial began in Kuwait Saturday of 33 people accused of plotting to kill public officials and overthrow the government by force. Twenty defendants, heads shaved and wearing grey jail uniforms, were seated in the iron-barred dock of the state security court. The others were being tried in absentia. Seven Kuwaitis were accused of plotting or agreeing to kill public figures or their children, a charge carrying the death penalty or life imprisonment. The other accused were charged with belonging to banned groups seeking the forcible overthrow of the government. They included two Iraqis, two Lebanese and a British citizen of Lebanese origin. The indictment was read in open court but the rest of the trial will be closed to the public, despite a plea by defence lawyers that no secret information was involved and the trial would do nothing to disrupt public order. The case follows a string of sabotage trials in Kuwait, starting with that of two Jordanian soldiers found guilty of bombing the U.S. and French embassies in 1983. Defence lawyers said Reuters the government had not found any weapons among the accused and said the case was not nearly as serious as the previous trials.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة سياسية صحفية الاردنية الراية

Volume 14 Number 4083

AMMAN SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1989, SHAWWAL 9, 1409

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Customs exemption extended

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet held a meeting Saturday evening under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and decided, among other things, to allow the entry of furniture and electric household effects which belong to Arab and foreign nationals who reside in Jordan and work in the Kingdom.
Private household effects will be exempted from custom duties; furniture and electric household effects will be exempted if documents are produced to prove the ownership of a private house for at least one year, prove the actual establishment of an economic project in the Kingdom registered at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and prove that no furniture was imported earlier and that the exemption granted to expatriates was not used earlier.
The Cabinet also approved the formation of a court to settle industrial disputes and the amendment of an agreement raising a loan for development projects granted by the World Bank to \$75 million from \$67 million.

King visits army unit

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Saturday visited the command, formations, and units of the Third Royal Armoured Division. Upon arrival, the King was received by the division commander and a number of senior officers. After hearing a briefing on the division's duties and training activities, the King paid an inspection visit to the division's various formations and addressed their members expressing admiration and pride in their high standard. The King was accompanied by Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb.

Prince Hassan, Saudi air chief review cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday received at the Royal Court Saudi Air Defence Commander Prince Khaled Ibn Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz and discussed with him means to consolidate cooperation between the two countries.
The Saudi official arrived in Amman earlier Saturday on a six-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Prince Hassan.
Upon arrival, Prince Khaled was welcomed by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein and Prince Faisal Ibn Al Hussein, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and other officials.
The Saudi guest is accompanied by a delegation of senior officials and high-ranking army officers.

Sharif Zaid pledges full support for judiciary

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker met in his office Saturday with the head and members of the Court of Cassation and the Higher Court of Justice, who presented demands for government support for the judiciary.
The various needs and the situation in the judiciary system, including the shortage of judges and staff, were discussed and the prime minister expressed the government's full support for the independence of the judicial authority and the importance of ensuring the dominance of law.
He said the government would maintain cooperation with the judicial authority with a view to ensuring the best services to the public.
The court members also extended their congratulations to Sharif Zaid on his new post.
The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masadeh and Minister of Justice Rafe' Al Wazani.



Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Saturday meets with the head and members of the Court of Cassation and the Higher Court of Justice (Petra photo).

PLO vows to pursue struggle in U.N.

GENEVA (Agencies) — Under U.S. prodding, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has deferred until next year a decision on whether to admit the State of Palestine as its 167th member.
Following Friday's vote, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) vowed it will continue its struggle for membership of the declared state in United Nations agencies.
The WHO annual assembly voted 83-47 in a secret ballot Friday in favour of a resolution co-sponsored by nine Western and Third World countries. It coupled the deferral with a call for more aid to residents of the Israeli-occupied territories. Twenty members abstained.

The Soviet Union joined in supporting the resolution. Soviet Health Minister E.I. Chazov told the assembly earlier that Moscow wanted to find a "solution avoiding confrontation."
Under the federal resolution, WHO Director-General Hiroshi Nakajima is charged with studying "the application of Palestine" and its implications for the work of the WHO and reporting on the issue to the 1990 assembly.
"We will try, we will insist to get into all the other international organisations, since this is our right," the PLO representative in Geneva, Nabil Ramlawi, told a news conference after the vote.
The United States, which pays 25 per cent of the international

health body's running costs and had threatened to stop its payments if the PLO became a full member, was delighted with the result.
John Bolton, assistant secretary of state for international organisations, told a news conference: "The U.S. is pleased that the WHO rejected the PLO application."
A large number of countries which normally support the PLO, including the Soviet Union and members of the Non-Aligned Movement, voted in favour of a postponement.
Bolton made it clear the United States would oppose planned PLO moves to join other U.N. agencies, such as UNESCO and

the International Labour Organisation (ILO).
The PLO's next targets may prove more difficult since some of them require a two-third majority whereas a simple majority would have been enough to guarantee it entry to WHO.
Several Third World delegates said many developing countries apparently worried that a U.S. pullout from WHO would wreck programme benefiting them.
Dr. Fathi Arafat, head of the PLO observer delegation and brother of Yasser Arafat, said the resolution means "you will all stand behind us next year. You will all vote so that we may

(Continued on page 3)

INF pact in peril, Shevardnadze warns

Kremlin would not want to have to take a similar step.
"This would have to be considered, but it would not be by our own choice," Shevardnadze said. He compared the planned modernised version of the NATO missiles to Soviet weapons being removed and dismantled under the superpowers' December 1987 Intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) accord on elimination of medium-range missiles.
NATO plans to replace the Lance rockets, which have a range of less than 120 kilometres with missiles capable of reaching as far as 500 kilometres, or the upper limit of the short-range category.
The Soviets say the NATO plan violates the spirit of the INF agreement and would spoil the atmosphere at other arms control talks.
That view is shared by West Germany, which has called for U.S.-Soviet negotiations to remove the short-range rockets. Most of NATO's arsenal is deployed in West Germany.
Bonn's insistence on short-range arms negotiations has split the alliance before a NATO summit scheduled for the end of this month.
Shevardnadze arrived in Bonn one day after Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev announced a new arms reduction initiative during a meeting in Moscow with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.
Gorbachev reiterated his call for negotiations on short-range nuclear weapons and also announced a proposal to unilaterally withdraw 500 Soviet

battlefield nuclear weapons from Europe. The Soviets have some 10,000 such weapons.
Baker rejected the call for talks on short-range nuclear arsenals, and contended that the other part of the initiative was a public relations move.
Asked what the Warsaw Pact would do if NATO, as urged by the United States and Britain, replaced Lance with a longer-range, deadlier rocket, Shevardnadze warned this would threaten part of the INF treaty.
"We would have to think this over," Shevardnadze said of NATO's proposed missile modernisation. "For it would then make no sense to destroy these (SS-23) missiles," whose destruction was called for under the INF accord, he said.

The position of Libya, whose relations with Egypt are on the doldrums, is not clear. Reports have indicated that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is seeking to convince Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to attend the Casablanca summit, which is expected to discuss developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the latest PLO peace offensive and the Lebanese conflict since the Arab heads of state last met in Algiers in 1988.
A senior PLO official based in Amman said the PLO was "among the first Arab states" to have taken effective steps to end Egypt's estrangement from the Arab World, starting with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's trip to Cairo in 1983.
"This summit will put a lot of issues in their right perspective and will formulate a clear and serious Arab programme," the PLO official told the Jordan Times. In that context, he said, Egypt's presence at the gathering would give the summit resolutions serious dimensions.
"We hope that following the summit, Arab efforts would be more coordinated and (therefore more) effective on the international level... especially at a time when Israel is deceiving

the world into believing that it wants peace," he said.
Both the intifada in the occupied territories and the PLO peace offensive on the international level require a unified Arab stand that would be heard throughout the world, he said. Such a stand, he added, would minimise the difficulties the PLO faces in its bid to acquire status of a state in various U.N. agencies.
A Palestine National Council (PNC) member in Amman expressed hope that the Casablanca summit would give more political and financial support for the PLO.

Jordanian, Arab diplomats confident of Egypt's return to league

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Despite reports suggesting Arab disagreement over a formula for Egypt's readmission to the Arab League at the proposed May 23 extraordinary summit in Casablanca, Jordanian and Arab diplomats in Amman expect Cairo to be reinstated formally into the Arab fold without any impediments at the gathering.
"It will be a smooth entry (by Egypt) into the Arab League... a normalisation of things in the Arab World," a senior Jordanian Foreign Ministry official said Saturday. "There are no

extremist positions opposing (the move) and we do not see any obstacles in the way," said the official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity.
Official sources in Morocco have been quoted as saying that King Hassan II, the summit host, will extend a formal invitation to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to attend the summit. The issue of Egypt's reinstatement is expected to come up as a top priority at the working session of the gathering, according to reports from the Moroccan capital, Rabat.
His Majesty King Hussein has said that neither Jordan nor

any other member of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) — which groups Jordan with Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen — will attend any Arab summit without Egypt.
The Foreign Ministry official noted that Jordan was among the first Arab states to have called for Egypt's re-entry into the Arab fold, and was behind the decision by the November 1987 Arab summit decision in Amman that Arab states were free to resume relations with Cairo.
Syria, one of the erstwhile opponents of Egypt's readmission to the league, has said that it would not veto the Casablanca move. The Syrian position, reaffirmed by Foreign Minister Farouq Sharaa late last month, appeared to have cleared way for an invitation to be extended to Egypt, but recent report in the Egyptian press say Arab countries are still in disagreement over a formula acceptable to all to invite the Arab World's most populous country to the summit meeting.
An Arab diplomat in Amman expressed high optimism over Egypt's attendance at the summit. "If the summit is convened, Egypt will surely be there," he said. "We do not expect any difficulties."

Syria's ambassador to Jordan declined comment on the subject.
The position of Libya, whose relations with Egypt are on the doldrums, is not clear. Reports have indicated that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is seeking to convince Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to attend the Casablanca summit, which is expected to discuss developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the latest PLO peace offensive and the Lebanese conflict since the Arab heads of state last met in Algiers in 1988.
A senior PLO official based in Amman said the PLO was "among the first Arab states"

Qadhafi makes surprise Morocco visit

RABAT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived at Casablanca airport Saturday on a surprise visit to confer with Morocco's King Hassan, the news agency MAP said. The agency said he was on a "friendship and working visit," but gave no other details. Qadhafi's arrival came 10 days before an emergency Arab League summit is due to open in Casablanca. Analysts said the king might be trying to persuade Qadhafi to attend the summit. Libya, one of three Arab countries not to renew ties with Cairo, has indicated it will not take part if, as is widely expected, Egypt resumes its Arab League seat. In Kuwait, Egypt regained its seat in the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries at the group's ministerial session Saturday in a move that indicates dwindling opposition to it regaining its Arab League seat. With only Libya expressing reservations, the vote was the clearest signal to date that Egypt was likely to participate at the summit in Morocco. Opening the session, current OPEC Chairman Mansour Otaibi, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, called for bringing Egypt to the OPEC fold, saying: "The Arab family will remain incomplete as long as Egypt remains outside."



A girl stands near her brother lying in a hospital bed after being wounded in the fierce artillery duels in Beirut

Queasy calm in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An uneasy calm prevailed over the Lebanese capital and surrounding mountains Saturday as Arab League envoys tried to work out a comprehensive truce between the country's rival leaders.
Crowds thronged the streets and traffic clogged roads in both the eastern and western sectors of the divided capital and shops, restaurants and banks were open on the third day of a truce brokered by the Arab League.
The Arab negotiators held separate talks with Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, head of a civilian government, and his rival, army commander General Michel Aoun, who leads a military cabinet.

The delegation's leader, Arab League Assistant Secretary-General Lakhdar Brahimi, told reporters they had been assured that all factions would abide by the ceasefire.
"We are confident of the firm assurances given by all the factions to preserve this (calm) situation and it will be preserved," Brahimi said before leaving for Damascus for talks with Syrian officials.

But one senior pro-Syrian security official told Reuters: "We hope fighting will not flare up again, but surely it will... because we will not agree with Aoun."
An aide to Hoss, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Arab League team was trying to "consolidate the ceasefire by overcoming differences over the blockades issue."
The ceasefire — the fifth effort by the Arab League to contain the 65-day conflict — was declared by Ibrahim on Thursday. The 20,000 troops loyal to Aoun have been fighting Lebanese militiamen backed by Syria across the southern, eastern and northern flanks of the 800-square-kilometre Christian enclave.

Each side has blocked the other's ports. Aoun has said he would lift his, but the rival factions demand that delivery of weapons to Aoun's forces should be stopped before they will lift their blockade.
Police said gunners, in maintaining the blockade of Aoun-

controlled ports, fired "at least 60 shells and rockets" at the coastline north of Beirut overnight Friday and Saturday morning.

A police spokesman who cannot be named in line with standing rules said the shelling inflicted damage but no casualties.

Meanwhile, the Voice of the People radio station claimed that three ships risked the shelling overnight to unload weapons and ammunition for Aoun's forces.
The short radio report did not disclose further details.

Ibrahim said the Arab mediators would go to Kuwait on Sunday for discussions with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, head of a six-man league committee in charge of tackling Lebanon's crisis.
The league adopted resolutions last month stipulating an end to all sea and road blockades, the reopening of crossing routes in Beirut and the deployment of an Arab force of observers to monitor the ceasefire.

Official sources said the envoys would return to Lebanon within two or three days with proposals for ending blockades and deploying the observers.
The Arab committee on Lebanon will meet next week to discuss ways to strengthen the ceasefire in Lebanon, Sheikh Sabah said Saturday.

Sheikh Sabah said it would convene in Casablanca, Morocco, on May 20, on the sidelines of a meeting of Arab foreign ministers before an emergency summit three days later.

He said it would submit a report to the Arab foreign ministers, who would raise it with Arab leaders.

The United States has called on warring factions in Lebanon to scale down their demands.

"We believe each side must make every effort to avoid excessive and unrealistic demands, and to refrain from provocative actions and continued shelling," State Department spokesman Richard Boucher told a news briefing.

"... We have made very clear here that we call on everyone to refrain from any provocative actions or continued shelling."

35 wounded in gunfire, beatings Army reimposes nightly curfew on Gaza Strip

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army announced Saturday it was reimposing a nightly curfew on the occupied Gaza Strip, where about 150,000 Palestinians were under round-the-clock curfew for the fifth day.
Soldiers toured the area telling people through loudspeakers that a full curfew was being lifted but they must stay at home between the hours of eight p.m. (1700 GMT) and four a.m. (0100 GMT).
The night-time curfew is permanent until further notice, an army spokesman told Reuters. He gave no reason for the renewed restriction.

A full curfew, imposed on almost the entire Gaza Strip last Monday, remained in force at Shati, Jabalya and Nuseirat refugee camps and parts of Rafah and Gaza City after demonstrations broke out there Friday.

A night-time curfew has been clamped on the Gaza Strip for most of the time since the Palestinian uprising erupted in December 1987. It was lifted at the end of January.

Hospital officials reported eight shooting injuries from fresh clashes in Jabalya, Rafah, Nuseirat and Gaza City. A 15-year-old from Sheikh Radwan district was critically wounded in the chest and twenty-three people were treated for beatings.

In the occupied West Bank, troops shot and wounded three Palestinians in Nur Shams refugee camp in clashes after the army lifted a curfew for two hours, an army spokesman said. The army reimposed the curfew.

A Palestinian was shot and wounded during clashes between

stone-throwers and troops in Ramallah, the spokesman said.

U.S. team arrives

A special delegation from the U.S. State Department arrived Saturday to discuss details of an Israeli peace plan.

The U.S. delegation, led by Dennis Ross, an aide to Secretary of State James Baker, arrived Saturday afternoon.

The officials are expected to press Israeli leaders for details on Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's plan to hold Palestinian elections in the occupied territories.

The U.S. officials are reportedly seeking to know whether the 140,000 Palestinians living in Arab-Jerusalem will be able to vote and whether there will be international supervision to the balloting.

U.S. buildup continues in Panama

PANAMA CITY (R) — The United States airlifted troop reinforcements hourly to its bases in Panama Saturday as the opposition threatened a general strike following the annulment of election results.

President George Bush tightened the screws on military leader Manuel Antonio Noriega, ordering the 1,900 reinforcements to augment the United States' 11,000 strong garrison in Panama and protect American lives after the government's Wednesday annulment of last Sunday's controversial elections.

Panama's opposition called a general strike and the Catholic church, in its strongest attack, issued a statement to be read in churches across the country charging the government with election fraud, intimidation and repression.

The statement urged the authorities in the name of God to respect the will expressed by the people at Sunday's polls.

Panama's opposition parties, who maintain they won the election by a three-to-one margin and have rejected the annulment, said they planned to increase the pressure on Noriega to step down with a call for a general strike.



Greece faces tough decision over extradition

ATHENS (R) — The Greek government faces a tough political decision on whether to hand over to the United States a Palestinian accused of bombing a Pan American airliner in 1982.

Either it angers friendly Arab countries by extraditing Mohammad Rashid to the United States or it infuriates Washington by freeing him.

A tribunal of five supreme court judges Friday backed Rashid's extradition to stand trial for allegedly causing a mid-air blast on the plane on its way to Hawaii in 1984. A Japanese teenager died and 15 other passengers were injured in the explosion.

Justice Minister Yiannis Skoularikis has the final say on the case. He can overturn the tribunal's ruling on political grounds and free the 34-year-old Rashid.

Members of the U.S. Congress and senior U.S. officials have said that Greek-American relations would suffer and U.S. military aid could be cut if Athens fails to hand over Rashid.

But Greece has close ties with Arab states and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), frequently visits Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

In a similar case last December, Greece freed another Palestinian, rejecting an Italian extradition request.

Greece set off a storm of Western protest when it freed Osama Abdul Al Zomar, wanted by Italy for a 1982 attack on a Rome synagogue in which a two-year-old boy died and 37 people were injured.

Then Justice Minister Vassilis Rotis said he let him go to Libya because his acts stemmed from "his struggle to regain the independence of his homeland."

Rashid, a military officer in the PLO, was arrested at Athens airport last May after a tip-off by U.S. officials. PLO officials have appeared with him in court.

He served five months in jail for carrying a false Syrian passport and was sentenced to eight months March 28 after weapons were found in his cell.

Skoularikis could put off a decision until Rashid's sentence ends in November. It would then be a matter for the new Greek government after elections June 18.

A decision to extradite Rashid could set off a wave of guerrilla attacks by local left-wing groups which have vowed vengeance if he is handed over to the Americans.

Pro-Marxist "May First" guerrillas bombed the home of Supreme Court Judge Samuel Samuel April 10 and assassinated prosecutor Anastassios Vernardos Jan. 23. Each time they warned the judiciary to free Rashid or beware.

A decision for the extradition had been postponed for months on the grounds that U.S. authorities had not provided enough authentic documents to the Greek court.

But U.S. diplomats said they provided the supreme court with all the necessary authentic documents.

Rashid's lawyers had argued that their client is Mohammad Hamdan, 34, a PLO military officer who is not involved in the acts Rashid is wanted for by the United States.

The Supreme Court convened under heavy security with dozens of policemen ringing the building in the city centre and sharpshooters stationed on nearby rooftops. Judges arrived escorted by police guards.

The United States said it was pleased by the Greek court's ruling and urged the justice minister to approve the decision.

"We welcome this decision by the Greek supreme court," said State Department spokesman Richard Boucher.

"We note that this decision was made against the background of threats to unsuccessfully intimidate the Greek judicial process," he added.

"We look forward to a positive decision on the case by the Greek minister of justice," Boucher said.



Afghan rebel fighters busy loading their machine-gun magazines in a hideout near the perimeter of Jalalabad under heavy small-arm fire and bombing by government forces

New Jalalabad assault said beaten back

MOSCOW (R) — Afghan government troops have beaten off a new rebel offensive on the besieged eastern city of Jalalabad, the Soviet news agency TASS said.

The agency, in a dispatch late Friday, quoted a spokesman for the Afghan military command as saying Afghan warplanes killed 80 attackers while government troops "repulsed the enemy offensive, forcing it to retreat in several directions."

The spokesman put government losses at three dead and five wounded.

Afghan rebel sources in Pakistan Friday reported heavy fighting

near Jalalabad and said they had captured eight government posts in the previous 24 hours.

They said government forces had fired more than 20 long-range Scud missiles at guerrilla positions.

Afghan army chief General Abdulhaq Ulumi said Thursday that 7,000 Pakistani troops were poised to launch an attack on the city Sunday to mark the three-month anniversary of the final withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The rebels have been trying to close in on the city since February in order to establish it as the seat of an interim government set up in opposition to the Soviet-backed Kabul administration.

Senegal, Mauritania agree on talks

DAKAR (R) — Senegal and Mauritania have agreed to hold direct talks after ethnic riots in which hundreds died.

The talks are to be held under the auspices of the West African state of Mali, whose leader Moussa Traore revealed the plan in the Senegalese capital Dakar Friday night.

"The dispute between these two sister nations should be discussed and solved between U.S. One should not wash dirty linen outside the family," Traore told a news conference after a day-long shuttle between Mauritania and Senegal.

Interior ministers from Senegal and Mauritania will meet Wednesday in the Malian capital Bamako with their Malian counterpart to try to defuse tension after the ethnic violence last month.

Senegal and Mauritania have also agreed to implement without delay a series of measures to calm the situation, Traore said without elaborating.

The riots, sparked by a minor border incident April 9, brought to the surface decades of simmering racial and economic rivalries between black Senegalese and mostly light-skinned, Arabic-

speaking moors, who are dominant in Mauritania. Thousands of people have been displaced in the conflict.

General Traore, whose landlocked country borders both Senegal and Mauritania, is the acting chairman of the 49-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Traore praised what he called the statesmanship of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and Mauritania's leader, Colonel Mohammed Maouya Ould Sid Ahmad Taya.

"The latest incident should be

regarded as a mere hitch. The future of the (West African) region is safe," he said.

Asked whether he would agree to Senegal's request for an OAU inquiry, Traore said the dispute should not be taken before any international forum. "This is a family affair which should be as much," he said.

Previous mediation attempts by French and West African envoys had failed to defuse the row. Each government has blamed the other for the rioting and traded mutual accusations of expelling their own citizens because of their ethnic origins.

Group claims kidnap, issues demands

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A previously-unknown group said Saturday it had kidnapped a British man in Beirut and demanded the release of suspects held in British jails in the killing of a Palestinian cartoonist last year.

Briton Jack Mann, 74, disappeared and was feared kidnapped in west Beirut as he drove to the bank Friday, his wife Sunny and the British embassy said.

A statement signed by the "Armed Struggle Cells" said it had kidnapped a British man. The statement delivered to a Western news agency was not accompanied by a photograph. It was not possible to authenticate the hand-written and undated statement which did not mention Mann by name.

"We ask the British government to release our comrades held in jails without proof on the charges of killing Naji Al Ali who was killed by the Israeli (intelligence service) Mossad and the British intelligence service," the statement said.

"We announce our readiness to immediately release the captive if the British government announces the start of a fair trial of our comrades, reveals their unknown fate and explains the reasons for continuing to hold them..."

"We assert we don't want the issue of our detained comrades to enter the scene of political complications," it said.

Before Mann disappeared, there were 18 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon, many by pro-Iranian Shi'ite militants.

These Britons are Terry Waite,

special envoy of the Anglican archbishop of Canterbury, journalist John McCarthy and teacher Brian Keenan, who holds dual Irish nationality.

Mann, short with grey hair and a moustache, has been living in Lebanon for more than 50 years.

He speaks Arabic and has worked as a pilot for the national carrier Middle East Airlines (MEA) before he retired some years ago.

His wife runs a horse riding club near Beirut's southern suburbs.

Mann, who lives in an apartment close to the seaford in west Beirut, ran the famous Pickwick nightclub in west Beirut after retiring from MEA. The club closed down in the early 1980s.

Mann's disappearance is the first by a Briton in Beirut since Waite was kidnapped in January, 1987, as he was negotiating for the release of other Western hostages.

The British embassy has repeatedly advised its nationals to leave west Beirut.

The last warning was issued in March after pro-Iranian groups vowed to strike British interests around the world in protest at Britain's protection of writer Salman Rushdie.

Rushdie, a Briton born into a Muslim family in Bombay, has been under threat of death since Feb. 14 when Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said his novel "The Satanic Verses" blasphemed against Islam and called for his death.

Pro-Iranians have staged several demonstrations in the southern suburbs of Beirut in support of Khomeini's death call.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Abu Dhabi crown prince in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahayan, crown prince of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi, arrived Saturday for talks with senior Egyptian officials on bilateral relations and the Middle East situation. The Middle East News Agency said Prime Minister Atef Sedky welcomed Sheikh Khalifa at Cairo international airport. "I am sure that this visit will be a new step that raises the level of relations between our two countries and strengthens them," Sheikh Khalifa said. He said he hopes his talks with President Hosni Mubarak and other Egyptian officials will help solidify Arab unity and cooperation. Sheikh Khalifa's official visit will last three days.

Kuwait searches for missing gunboat

KUWAIT (AP) — A coast guard gunboat with a six-member crew has gone missing after chasing a vessel with infiltrators on board out of Kuwaiti territorial waters, two dailies reported. The newspapers, Al Anbaa and Al Qabas said coast guard patrols supported by air force helicopters were searching for the boat and its crew, missing since Tuesday. Communication between the boat and the coast guard headquarters was cut off when the vessel was in high sea after chasing the infiltrators out of Kuwaiti territorial waters, the newspapers said citing unnamed security sources. Shipping executives in the Gulf said they had no immediate confirmation for the report and that it was difficult to monitor incidents in the northern parts of the waterway, off Kuwait. Iranians, and other seafaring Asian groups, infiltrate by boat into Kuwait as well as other oil-rich states on the western side of the Gulf in quest of work. During the eight years of the Iran-Iraq war, Kuwait charged Iranian agents also used such means to enter the country for sabotage attacks. Relations between Tehran and Kuwait were strained during the war, halted by a U.N.-mediated ceasefire Aug. 20, because of Iranian accusations that Kuwait was abetting Iraq's war effort. Iran's navy and paramilitary Revolutionary Guards maintain bases on small islands scattered in the northern Gulf, just off Kuwait.

Ardebili says no mercy for bandits

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's chief justice has urged revolutionary courts to show no mercy in ordering the execution of armed dissidents, bandits and drug smugglers. "I advise my brothers in revolutionary and general courts not to show the slightest clemency towards those bandits, seditious elements and armed opponents who deserve to be punished by God's law," Abdol Karim Mousavi Ardebili told a mass prayer meeting at Tehran University. The crowd chanted "Allah-o Akbar" in approval. The punishment for such offenders in Iran's penal code is death. Ardebili, whose sermon was broadcast on Tehran Radio monitored in Nicosia, thanked the courts for dealing severely with drug smugglers and plunderers of public wealth. Iran has executed more than 460 traffickers this year in a renewed anti-drug crackdown. Opposition groups and international human rights organisations say more than 1,000 dissidents have been executed since July last year. Iran denies the figure is anywhere near this.

Iran and terrorism — mixed signals

NICOSIA (R) — A call by an Iranian leader for Palestinians to kill Westerners, quickly retracted, and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) suspicions that Iran was behind the bombing of a Pan Am airliner have highlighted Tehran's peculiar relationship with terrorism.

Kidnappings, hijackings and bombings related to Israel or the United States routinely bring Western accusations of Iranian involvement — but no proof, and a denial from Tehran.

Iran's revolutionary Islamic leaders are torn between backing what they see as liberation movements fighting oppressive powers, and accepting the international viewpoint that terrorism is barbarous outrage.

Officially, Tehran acknowledges ideological guidance, but not control, over militant Shi'ite groups believed to be holding most of the 18 Westerners kidnapped in Lebanon.

Iran rejects Western accusations that it trains and funds terrorists. At times it condemns attacks on civilians in strong terms.

But Tehran insists that what it calls state terrorism — such as Israel's bombing of Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon or the U.S. bombing of Libya in 1986 — should be con-

demned, and yet is condoned by Western countries.

A wronged people cannot be blamed for adopting any means it can to fight back, the Iranian argument runs.

In a typical example of Iranian ambivalence on terrorism, Parliamentarian Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said Wednesday that his speech a week ago urging Palestinians to kill Americans, Frenchmen and Britons had been misinterpreted.

Rafsanjani said he had meant that Israel's oppression of Arabs was likely to prompt extreme Palestinian responses such as bombings or hijackings that involved risks for ordinary people.

His Friday sermon, broadcast on Tehran Radio, had said U.S.-taxpayers were legitimate targets of assassination by Palestinians.

He said Palestinians could find Americans everywhere in the world to be killed to avenge the murder of Arabs by Israel.

"And they are all the same. Those who pay taxes to give \$10 billion a year to preserve Israel and know what they are doing — is their blood worth anything?" Rafsanjani said.

The sermon was a world away from remarks he made after Iran's secret arms-for-

hostages deals with the United States were exposed in 1986.

Rafsanjani at that time told the American public through television interviews that kidnappings in Lebanon did not imply hostility to Americans as a people, but were political acts aiming to redress grievances against the U.S. government.

Three American hostages were released by Lebanese groups in 1985 and 1986, apparently in exchange for weapons sold to Iran.

Even Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who praised the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in 1979 and the holding of 52 Americans hostage for 444 days, is on record as condemning terrorism.

He said in a speech in August 1984 that air piracy and other violent acts that threatened civilians were an affront to Islam.

Since then at least four airlines have been hijacked to Iran. Two Americans were killed by hijackers who commandeered a Kuwait Airways jet to Tehran in December 1984.

Iranian commandos raided the plane and seized the hijackers. The government said they would be put on trial, but nothing has been heard of them since.

A U.S. counter-terror official said Thursday the CIA thought Iran was behind the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 last December that killed 270 people over Scotland.

He said the CIA believed Iran recruited members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) to carry out the attack. But there was not enough evidence to press criminal charges, he added.

Iran's suspected motive was revenge for the downing of an Iranian Airbus by a U.S. cruiser July 3 last year over the Gulf, killing all 290 people aboard, the official said.

Tehran, seeing another example of state terrorism, has rejected Washington's assertion that the U.S. attack was a mistake.

Renewing Iran's ideological stand-off with the West, President Ali Khomeini this week repeated a call for the killing of British author Salman Rushdie for blasphemy — a call that the West regards as incitement to terrorism and Iran regards as a holy duty.

The death threat, first made in February by Khomeini over Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses," led to a rupture with the West that shows little sign of healing.



Demonstrators carry placards showing Ayatollah Khomeini and Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani called on Palestinians to kill Americans and other Westerners in retaliation for Israeli killings of Palestinians

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 77311-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koraa
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programme
17:10	Football
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Local programme
18:20	Arabic series
19:15	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Programme review
21:40	Variety programme
22:00	News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Coulines
18:30	L'Ecole des Fais
19:00	News in French
19:15	A documentary
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Variety programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Perfect Strangers
21:10	Captain James Cook
22:00	News in English
22:30	A Taste of Death
PRAYER TIMES	
04:06	Fajr
05:35	Sunrise/Duha

Meteology	
Another rise in temperatures will occur and winds will be northeasterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Seelich, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church, Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 635441	
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625433	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 683326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
Rainbow Congregation Tel. 822605	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Youssef Smeirani	821311
Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khalil	625322
Dr. Mohammad Al Ajam	894184
Dr. Bahjat Baker	849382
Firm pharmacy	661912
Perdons pharmacy	778336
Al Asena pharmacy	637053
Natrouk pharmacy	626872
Al Saleh pharmacy	636720
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shmeisani pharmacy	637660
ZARQA:	
Dr. Khamsi Al Ja'bari	995406
Khalifeh pharmacy	985417
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	690341
Rescue Police	192, 821111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blind Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Hotel Complaints	630221
Public Security Department	605900
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	787111
Telephone Information	630221
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	625101
Repairs	625101
Abdullah Telephone Repairs	625101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
IBRD:	
Dr. Munther Al Sheikh Saleh	(—)
Dr. Al Shamsa pharmacy	985236
JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY	
Electric Power	815615
Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Int'l. Airport	08-53200

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
10:10	Aqaba (RJ)
10:15	Irbid (RJ)
10:30	Tripoli (RJ)
10:45	Amman (RJ)
10:55	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00	Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
11:15	Larnaca (RJ)
11:20	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
11:45	Cairo (RJ)
12:05	Paris (RJ)
12:10	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
12:30	London (RJ)
12:45	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
12:55	Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
13:15	Rome (RJ)
13:20	Aqaba (RJ)
13:30	Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
07:55	Aqaba (RJ)
11:45	Rome (RJ)
12:30	Tripoli, Casablanca (RJ)
12:35	Cairo (RJ)
12:40	Kuwait (RJ)
12:50	Larnaca (RJ)
13:00	Baghdad (RJ)
13:10	Frankfurt (RJ)
13:25	Vienna, New York, Miami (RJ)
13:45	Cairo (RJ)
13:50	Amman (RJ)
14:00	Damascus (RJ)
14:10	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
14:20	Bangkok (RJ)
14:30	London (RJ)
14:45	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
14:55	Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
15:15	Rome (RJ)
15:20	Aqaba (RJ)
15:30	Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
10:35	Cairo (MS)
11:20	Kuwait (KU)
11:40	Damascus (AZ)
12:35	Muscat, Sharjah, Doha (GF)
14:45	Kuwait (LN)
16:15	Dubai (EK)
19:25	Frankfurt (LH)
22:45	Athens (OA)
01:05	London, Cairo (BA)
MARKET PRICES	
Upper/lower price in lbs per kg.	
Apple	500 / 400
Banana	350 / 300
Banana (Mullammas)	300 / 250
Beans	250 / 200
Broad beans	80 / 50
Cabbage	60 / 40
Carrots	120 / 90
Cauliflower	160 / 120
Cucumbers	140 / 100
Dance	550 / 45

CAEU reviews agenda

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day meeting opened at the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Saturday to review the council's programmes for this year and hear a report on the activities of 1988.

The meeting which was opened by the CAEU's Secretary General Hassan Ibrahim is being attended by members of a committee entrusted with following up the implementation of the council's programmes and resolutions.

The committee is expected to review an agenda for the 51st meeting of the council's ministerial meeting due in Amman early next month and will hear Ibrahim's report on the implementation of earlier resolutions.

Ibrahim addressed the opening session underlining the importance of pan-Arab cooperation to bolster the economies of the Arab countries.

The council's meetings are being held at the Arab World witnesses an escalation of struggle against the Zionist enemy and current attempts by Arab countries to form blocs designed to bolster the economy of the Arab Nation, Ibrahim noted.

There is a great need now for coordinating efforts among the Maghreb Union, the Arab Cooperation Council and the Gulf Cooperation Council for the sake of achieving the Arab people's

aspirations, Ibrahim added.

Ibrahim said that the CAEU is going through very difficult stage and facing financial crisis as a result of failure on the part of a number of Arab states in honouring their financial commitments largely due to these countries' financial and economic difficulties.

He said that the council hopes the committee's meeting will help find a solution to these problems which are unprecedented in the council's history.

Taking part in the committee meeting are delegates from Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Sudan, Iraq, Libya, Egypt, North Yemen and South Yemen.

Aqaba seminar assesses economy

AQABA (Petra) — The effects of the government's recent measures on the role of the private sector's performance in Jordan, and the role of financial institutions in promoting economic and trade activities in the Kingdom are among the main topics on the agenda of a week long seminar which opened here Saturday.

A total of 23 delegates representing organisations from the private as well as the public sectors in the country are taking part in the meetings organised by the Institute of Public Administration

(IPA) in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The private sector's contribution to socio-economic development, opportunities for investment and incentives for investors will be among the topics to be discussed according to IPA's Director General Abdullah Ulayyan who opened the meetings.

Ulayyan said that altogether 10 working papers will be reviewed on these topics and others that include marketing and exports, the effects of competition in boosting trade and a number of local case studies.



JORDAN'S POSITION: Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Qasem Saturday explained to a delegation representing the U.S. National Defence College Jordan's position towards the situation in the region, and stressed Jordan's support for the efforts of the Palestinian leadership to participate in the peace process so as to reach a comprehensive, durable, and just solution for the Palestine cause. Qasem pointed out that the Israeli intransigent position still constitutes the only obstacle in the way leading to a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. During the meeting, both sides reviewed bilateral relations (Petra photo)

Nsour tours Irbid region

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Education Abdullah Nsour visited Irbid Governorate on Saturday, and inspected preparations for festivals to be held in Jordan to mark the country's Independence Day on May 25.

At a meeting with directors of education the minister paid tribute to the educational authorities in the region for their efforts to promote the process of education and urged the local officials and teachers to double their

efforts in this regard.

Referring to the coming Tawjihi examinations which will be organised in the coming month, the minister said that strict penalties will be imposed on students who try to violate the regulations because the country is in need of the best qualified students to continue their studies and serve their country.

Education department director Qasem Abu Ain reviewed with the minister the governorate's

needs of school buildings and other improvements.

The minister visited Al Huson school and inspected the Girls Vocational Training Centre in the city. He also attended part of the exercises for the national festival which is being organised by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with educational and youth organisations. Nsour opened the Noor Al Hussein girls school and the Omar Shalabi boys school in Irbid during his tour.

Bdour outlines policy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Jamal Bdour chaired a meeting of senior ministry officials and head of departments to review the ministry's work and to encourage the staff to double their efforts.

Bdour laid stress on the directives of His Majesty King Hussein to the new government in general and underlined the importance of carrying out programmes and activities designed to enable the fifth Jordanian expatriates conference achieve success.

The conference which will be opened in Amman under Royal patronage, he said, should be provided with all means to ensure success and that ample preparations must be embarked on immediately to ensure that objective.

The minister urged his staff to give attention to the local labour market and to organise the process of issuing work permits to non-Jordanians and to maintain the process of search and inspection to ensure that workers abide by Jordanian regulations.

He said that the ministry staff should maintain close contacts with various professional and trade unions to help contain the unemployment problem in the country.

JUST holds scientific day

RAMTHA (Petra) — The faculties of pharmacy and medicine at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) opened Saturday its third scientific day during which members of the two faculties will present research papers and discuss ways of promoting scientific research work in general.

Among the participants was Dr. Daoud Hanania, director general of the National Medical Institutions (NMI) who presented a paper on cardiac surgery in the Kingdom.

A total of 30 working papers will be reviewed dealing with medical and pharmaceutical topics and research projects on mother and child care, food poisoning, hereditary diseases, botanical studies in Jordan and other subjects.

Dean of the university's scientific research department Hassan Milkawi opened the two-day meeting with an address outlining research programmes over the past two years. He said that JUST was streamlining its programmes with the needs of the society with the help of visits by university staff to various organisations to explore their needs.

He said that JUST allocates an annual budget of JD 90,000 to finance scientific research studies and JD 60,000 for post-graduate studies.

Another speaker was Dr. Saad Hijazi, dean of the faculty of medicine who outlined the university's cooperation with the NMI and the Ministry of Health. Dr. Nayef Bataineh from the faculty of pharmacy outlined the faculty's services and research projects.

Caritas president arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Cardinal Alexandre do Noscimento, the Vatican-based president of World Caritas arrived in Amman Saturday evening on a four-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of Jordan Caritas. During the visit, he will visit touristic sites in Jordan and charitable projects which Jordan Caritas runs. He was received upon arrival by Greek Catholic Bishop Saba Yuwakim, Roman Catholic Bishop Salim Al Sayigh, Jordan Caritas Director, Father Mousa Adeli, a number of clergymen, and Jordan Caritas members.

Ministry of Agriculture to regulate nurseries

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Adnan Badran has said that the ministry is currently conducting a detailed and comprehensive study of nurseries and that the formation of committees is being considered to fulfil this purpose. The minister made the remarks during a meeting with the president and the members of the board of Jordanian Agricultural Engineers Association (JAEA).

He also called for full abidance by the law on licensing nurseries. During the meeting, the discussions focussed on productive projects and the various duties of the JAEA.

Dr. Badran Friday visited forest tree saplings, veterinary quarantines and agricultural companies in Aqaba, Al Disa and Mudawwara in the south. During the visit, he pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture would expand forest tree saplings and establish specialised agricultural units to produce palm saplings.

He also called for supplying the veterinary quarantine at Aqaba Port with the necessary equipment. After inspecting Al Disa agricultural station, Dr. Badran visited Al Suwwan valley and familiarised himself with wheat production for this year.

Informatics seminar opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — Delegates from Jordan and five other Arab countries and regional and international organisations opened a meeting at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Saturday to discuss subjects related to the establishment of an Arab scientific informatics network.

In their three-day meeting the delegates will try to lay down principles and rules for the network and to assess studies prepared in this respect, according to an RSS official.

He said that six working papers will be reviewed on the matter and a general report will be prepared on their findings. Special

attention he added will be given to the use of computers in the Arab countries, and each delegate will present a review on his country's use of computers in various fields.

Delegates representing Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Syria and Egypt are involved in the three-day meeting which is also attended by representatives from the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which is sponsoring the meeting with the RSS, the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences, and the Arab Engineers Federation.

Jordan, Indonesia sign cooperation agreement

JAKARTA (J.T.) — Jordan and Indonesia Saturday signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation, paving the way for institutions in both countries to exchange publications, visits by youth groups and cultural and informational material.

The agreement which was signed by Jordan's Ambassador to Indonesia Nayef Muwalla and the Indonesian foreign minister, provides for the two countries to

cooperate in health, education, scientific, artistic and youth affairs and calls for the encouragement of information exchanges by radio and television stations of expertise and visits by specialists and artists and intellectuals.

Last November, the two countries signed an agreement, paving the way for future cooperation in religious affairs and exchanges of information on Islamic matters.

Surgeons save 10-year-old

AMMAN (J.T.) — A malignant tumour in the brain of a 10-year-old girl was safely and successfully removed by Jordanian surgeons in a 13.5-hour surgical operation conducted at Al Bahsir Hospital in Amman.

A report in the Arabic daily Al Dustour said that the girl, Amani Mohammad Saleh, is full of life again following months of suffering from mysterious headaches and a general weakness and continuous vomiting. Neurosurgeons Jarrar Hussein Attieh and Munir Elias carried out the operation with the assistance of a team of doctors from the hospital earlier this month, according to the report.

It said that the operation, believed to be the first of its kind in Jordan, followed a prolonged treatment of the child with sedatives and other medications with no result. The girl's mother Muryassar said that the treatment



went on for the past three months but th pain was increasing all the time and the girl's health was fast deteriorating. Dr. Attieh said that there is no chance for the tumour to reappear and the girl is now completely cured.

Afforestation seminar begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week training seminar on the role of afforestation in economic development opened at the University of Jordan Saturday. The seminar which was organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the American universities of Arizona and Minnesota aims at helping Jordan acquire high training and skills in afforestation which is a very effective means for soil preservation and to help green the Kingdom, according to Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary General Salem Al Lawzi who opened the meetings.

The Ministry of Agriculture,

Lawzi noted, gives priority to training personnel who can help achieve the national aspiration of greening the Kingdom.

The dean of the university's faculty of agriculture, Dr. Mohammad Dweiri reviewed in an address to the opening session the immense benefits of forests to Jordan and said that trees prevent soil erosion, which is of paramount importance for farming, and preserves water in addition to providing fruit and wood to ensure food security and to supply essential material for industry.

The forests in Jordan cover only 0.8 per cent of the total area of the Kingdom and therefore

more attention should be directed towards afforestation and tree planting, Dweiri noted.

He said that the participants will be oriented on forests and afforestation programmes in Jordan, sapling production at different nurseries, means of protecting forests, the preservation of soil and a number of case studies on areas in Zarqa River basin.

Other questions to be discussed in the course of the meetings include the management of waterfalls, management of forests, the role of citizens on protecting forests and the importance of forests to economic development.

Agrarian reforms meeting starts today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Delegates from 23 Near East countries will gather in Amman Sunday for a round-table meeting organised by the regional Centre on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development set up by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

The Amman-based regional centre was established by FAO in 1983 to promote regional cooperation in rural development in the Near East region and to provide countries of the region with specialised services in agrarian reform and rural development.

On the eve of the meeting, the centre's regional director Shabib Abu Jaber said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra that the five day meeting comes 10 years after the convening of the first international conference

on agrarian reform and rural development.

The delegates will study issues pertaining to rural development in the Near East region and will review working papers on emigration from rural to urban regions, the effect of migration on agricultural development, the effects of automation on farming, policies related to the involvement of women in rural development, socio-economic conditions and changes in the Near East that affect rural development and management of agricultural services that mostly benefit small farmers in the Near East.

According to Abu Jaber, the regional centre in Amman, which opened its doors last March, aims to promote national and regional activities designed to promote agrarian reform and rural development through cooperation

between organisations. The aim of this endeavour, Abu Jaber noted, is to involve people of rural areas in the process of production, and to help them raise their living standard, and is also aimed at boosting cooperation among countries of the region in the process of exchanging expertise and information. The regional centre, he added serves as a data bank for the countries of the region.

In February 1989, delegates from Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Iraq, Syria, and Pakistan gathered in Amman for the centre's board meeting and to pave the way for this month's meeting.

PLO vows

Continued from page 1

assume our role of peace in all the international organisations."

Israeli Health Minister Yaacov Tsor, who represented Israel at the WHO conference, Saturday praised the United States.

"It was very impressive and interesting how the Americans stood so tough," he told Israel Radio by telephone from Geneva. "I am sure this was the main factor which brought the decision."

But Tsor said Israel should not interpret the vote to mean that the West does not consider the PLO an important partner in the Middle East peace process.

In a statement released Friday night, moments after the vote, the Israeli foreign ministry strongly objected to the decision to defer the vote and said considering the PLO application for membership at all "poses an obstacle to peace in our region."

Arafat, who had been in Ha-

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

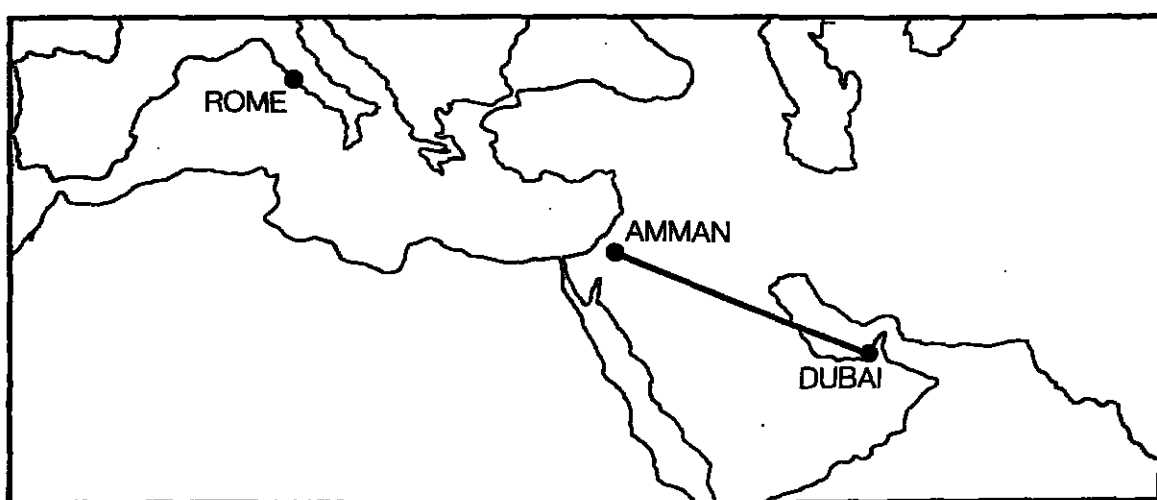
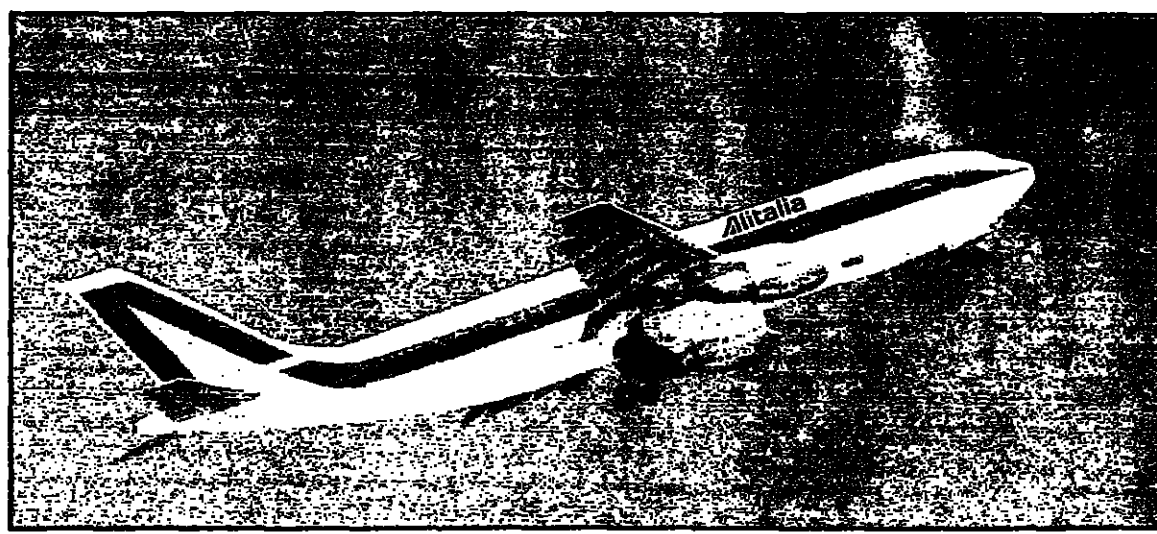
- * A plastic art exhibition by Mohammad Bolis and Munira Tamsiyeh at the Housing Gallery.
- * The May art exhibition at Al Wasiti Art Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- * An art exhibition by Helen Grant at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- * An exhibition of ceramics and silk flowers entitled "Amman Embedded in the Heart" by Sami Al Asir at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- * An exhibition of children's art at the Scientific Cultural Centre of Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
- * An art exhibition by Aziz Ammoura at the Gallery Hall, Jabel Lweibidh — 6:00 p.m.
- * An exhibition entitled "Grand Projects for the State: 1979-1989" at the French Cultural Centre.

CONCERT

- * A flute concert by Wissam Boustany at the Royal Cultural Centre 8:30 p.m.

FILM

- * A feature film entitled "The Purple Rose of Cairo" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

FROM JUNE 1st 1989
NEW ALITALIA LINK

AMMAN - DUBAI

	FLT./No.	DEP.	ARR.
AMMAN - DUBAI TUESDAY & SATURDAY	AZ 730	18.55	22.55 (AB 4)
DUBAI - AMMAN WEDNESDAY & SUNDAY	AZ 731	03.10	05.20 (AB 4)

Alitalia

4074 WEEKLY FLIGHTS - 96 DESTINATIONS IN THE WORLD

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
1984-1989

جورن تائمز يورديا مؤسسة صحفية مستقلة نشرها مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية

Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation.

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telefax: 21497, ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Unfair

IT is of course within Washington's sovereign right and its people's prerogative to decide how much aid Israel should keep on receiving from the U.S. government. That is why the Arab World has gotten accustomed to hearing about massive outflow of U.S. tax-payers money to Israel on an annual basis in a rather stoic way. But what worries the Arabs and gives them a right to be concerned is that such billions of U.S. dollars that enter the Israeli coffers have a direct bearing on their security, stability and legitimate rights. Surely it must have crossed the minds of the U.S. government leaders that to replenish Israel's military and economic budgets with three billion dollars every year would in the final analysis mean that Israel's aggressive policies against the Arabs would likewise be replenished. All this is happening at a time when the Arabs are seeking reasonable and just accommodation with Israel and have offered more than their share of compromises for the sake of striking an equitable and permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Accordingly, what bothers the Arab side most is to hear comments, as the one made by the U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, that the U.S. government would most likely grant Israel the sought after three billion dollars without any political conditions. One would have thought that aid to U.S. allies and friends is, as has always been, an instrument of foreign policy. Had the U.S. offered its exaggerated aid package to Israel in conjunction with requests that legitimacy be restored to the Middle East, one would have found it easier to swallow the overt favoritism that is always showered on Israel by Washington. And if the U.S. economic strength is such that it can aid one small country in the Middle East in the tune of three billion dollars a year without questions asked, one would have hoped that other countries in the Middle East would also receive a reasonable part of the pie. The peaceful settlement of the conflicts in the Middle East would require most of all fair and balanced aid to all the forces that are trying to promote the cause of peace in the region. By making the rich in the Middle East richer and the poor poorer, the cause of peace and stability in the whole region would obviously be negatively affected. If the noble objective of fair distribution of aid cannot materialise for one reason or another the least that one would hope for is to use the three billion dollars aid package to Israel to extricate from the Shamir government more audible commitments to implement the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions on the top of which is of course resolution 242.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily on Saturday tackled Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's insistence on holding elections in the occupied Arab lands under occupation and without international supervision. The paper said that as the international community moves towards helping the countries of the Middle East reach a lasting settlement, Shamir insists on his futile ideas which have already been rejected by the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). What Israel wants is to hold the elections under the force of arms with no commitment on its part to withdraw its forces from the occupied Arab lands as demanded by the Palestinians and supported by the international community, said the paper. The fact that Shamir insists on denying the rights of the Palestinian people is sufficient to make the Palestinians and their leaders reject the Israeli call for elections under occupation, the paper noted. Indeed Shamir hopes with his proposals to try to improve Israel's image before the world and more importantly hopes to end the Palestinian intifada, an object which the Palestinian people are certain to abort through their continued struggle, the paper added. One can only say that through these futile ideas Shamir can never end the revolt of the Arab people and at the same time cannot deceive the world public opinion because he simply refuses the idea of exchanging peace for land and rejects the idea of granting the Palestinians their legitimate rights in their own homeland, the paper concluded.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily writes on the extraordinary Arab summit meeting scheduled for May 23 in Morocco and notes that a wide range of topics awaits the Arab leaders at the coming meeting ranging from Palestine to inter-Arab differences. Ibrahim Sakikija says that it is natural for the Arab leaders to tackle such questions and to examine means of ending inter-Arab differences so that they can live in peace. It is also natural to deal with the Lebanese question which has caused much sufferings for the Lebanese and brought about a great loss of life, the writer adds. But he says what the Jordanian people hope the coming summit will discuss is a question of paramount importance to their well-being and their future which is the question of Arab financial aid to the Kingdom. Sakikija says that the Arab countries' pledge 10 years ago to support Jordan as a confrontation state and help it shoulder its tremendous task of defending the Arab homeland should now contemplate the idea of honouring their commitment to this country in implementation of the 1978 Baghdad summit resolutions. While we hope that the Arab leaders will reach consensus on common issues, concludes the writer, it is hoped that the summit will turn its attention to Jordan and try to help this country shoulder its national task.

Al Dustour daily discussed Washington's involvement in efforts to end the Arab-Israeli conflict in the light of King Hussein's statement to the French newspaper Le Figaro. The paper referred to the King's statement in which he expressed belief that the United States administration is serious in its attempt to end the conflict and bring about a just peace to the region, and said that the United States has recently displayed a great deal of interest in this question and has been in contact with the Soviet Union in a bid to find an acceptable solution. Indeed the peoples of the Middle East region are awaiting serious endeavours on the part of the new U.S. administration to bring about a just solution to the Arab-Israeli problem which is the most serious regional question in the world, the paper noted. It said that the grave situation in the occupied Arab territories, the readiness of the Soviet Union to help attain a peaceful settlement and the region's bad need for peace, so that stability can be achieved, should drive the U.S. administration to exert pressure on Israel to accept the idea of a lasting peace.

Bhutto faces increasing domestic opposition

By Mohammed Aftab
The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The political honeymoon appears to be over for Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, who was swept into power following Pakistan's first free election in more than a decade.

Ms. Bhutto, 35, was sworn in last Dec. 2 to become the first woman leader in the modern Muslim world, two weeks after her Pakistan People's Party won a majority in the powerful national assembly.

But she has found the going tough. While her power at the federal level is intact, squabbling in all four provinces has interfered with Ms. Bhutto's push to implement a populist socio-economic programme focused on local projects to improve health, education and public works.

Ms. Bhutto says she will need more time to solve the numerous problems facing the country and implement her campaign pledges. The annual inflation rate is running at 12 per cent, compared with 5 per cent last year. The prices of some essential goods have gone up 18 per cent.

Buoyed by Ms. Bhutto's pro-labour election platform, several trade unions — including teachers, transport workers,

office clerks and airline pilots — are either on strike or have served notice that they plan to do so.

A wage hike would push prices even higher and enlarge the 55-billion-rupee (\$2.75 billion) federal budget deficit, which is equal to about 6.7 per cent of the gross domestic product.

The next national budget, due June 1, may fuel higher inflation, and independent economists fear more taxes across the board.

NEWS ANALYSIS

"It will be a tough budget," Ms. Bhutto has warned without elaborating.

"The economy is in shambles," she said. "Government has been living on borrowed money, even to pay its employees, because of a large budgetary deficit."

Critics say Ms. Bhutto, an avowed populist, will not get away easily with any effort at political brinkmanship because her strength in the four provinces seems to be crumbling.

She rode a wave of sympathy for her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whom late President Zia Ul Haq deposed in 1977 and later had executed on charges of conspiracy to murder a political opponent. Zia died in a

plane crash last August.

But a recent Gallup poll showed that bipartisan President Ghulam Ishaq Khan is narrowly ahead of Ms. Bhutto in popularity among Pakistan's urban dwellers.

Some rightist-fundamentalist male leaders have irritated her by claiming, incorrectly, that a woman cannot lead a Muslim nation. The assertions are largely ignored by both her political supporters and opponents.

Ms. Bhutto's chief problem are opponents in the provincial governments who are challenging her leadership or deserting coalitions headed by the grassroots PPP, which she describes as a social democratic party.

The PPP, aided by smaller parties and independents, still controls the national assembly, or lower house of parliament, but the provincial skirmishes already have limited Ms. Bhutto's political and economic options.

"She is becoming a slave to the provincial politics," said a close associate who requested anonymity.

In Punjab, the biggest and the richest province with 56 per cent of the country's population, Ms. Bhutto engineered a pair of no-confidence votes against right-wing Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif

in the provincial legislative assembly. Both attempts fell short.

Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League is the linch-pin of the nationwide, eight-party Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA).

"Bhutto wants to do away with all of her opponents in order to create one-party rule in Pakistan," Sharif charged.

Ms. Bhutto countered by describing Sharif as "a remnant of the Zia era" and claiming he "refuses to recognise that PPP controls the national government."

In volatile Sindh, the southern province that the Bhuttos call home, PPP Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah commands 84 out of 114 votes in the legislative assembly.

But after months of squabbling, a 28-member group called Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), consisting of Muslim immigrants from India, pulled out of the coalition May 1.

"Shah failed to protect the lives of immigrant students and (Mohajir) population, which is facing violence by the local population in numerous cities," said MQM chief Azim Tariq.

Ethnic riots involving the Mohajirs and other groups have left nearly 700 dead since 1985.

Newspaper reports say Mohajirs, fearing violence from native Sindhis, are migrating to major cities and deserting their villages and towns.

Shah's government will not fall immediately, but the powerful and vocal Mohajir movement can cause the PPP plenty of trouble.

Ms. Bhutto is upset by recurring violence in Sindh, saying in a recent speech that it is "a mini-insurgency" that is like "a crushed egg, which needs delicate handling to bring it into its original shape."

Ms. Bhutto's provincial coalition cabinet in North West Frontier province, along the Afghanistan border, collapsed April 27 when the Awami National Party pulled out, saying she reneged on a promise to give it the provincial governorship.

"Bhutto failed to keep each one of her promises," said Nasim Wali Khan, a veteran women's leader of the ANP.

Ms. Bhutto's provincial chief minister, Aftab Ahmad Sherpao, still has support of 37 legislators — the largest single bloc — in a house of 86 after the 14-member ANP quit. However, PPP opponents warn that the future loyalties of 10 of Sherpao's supporters can waver.

Ms. Bhutto has said, without elaborating, that "there is a slight

difficulty, at the moment, in appointing an ANP governor."

Highly placed officials, requesting anonymity, say Ishaq Khan has declined to appoint a governor from ANP, a pro-Soviet party, because most military aid to Afghanistan passes through the province, even though Pakistan refuses to admit it serves as a conduit for arms to rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

Ishaq Khan is in charge of Afghan policy, in association with the army. Except for her new initiative for better relations with neighbouring India, Ms. Bhutto is largely using a foreign policy that she inherited from Zia, along with Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

The southwestern province of Baluchistan, also bordering Afghanistan, is in the hands of another group of Bhutto opponents. They are led by Nawab Akbar Bugti, the provincial chief minister and leader of the Baluchistan National Alliance.

He is supported by the IDA in addition to the right-wing Jamaat-E-Ulema-E-Islam Party. The groups are upset by Ms. Bhutto's refusal to give Baluchistan a larger share of federal tax revenues and royalties on oil and natural gas produced in the province.

Panama crisis shows limits of U.S. power in Latin America

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — The conflict between Panama's Manuel Antonio Noriega and the United States has highlighted Washington's lack of success in removing Latin American leaders who thumb their noses at Uncle Sam.

Noriega, a target of bitter U.S. hostility for more than two years, has weathered a wide range of U.S. attempts to oust him, including a freeze on Panamanian assets that plunged the country into its worst cash crisis.

Now the Panamanian strongman has caused an international outcry over presidential elections whose results were annulled Wednesday after widespread charges of blatant fraud to favour Noriega's hand-picked candidates.

President George Bush responded by ordering some 2,000 additional troops to Panama, repeating a move by President Ronald Reagan last year that did nothing to shake Noriega's position as head of the 16,000-strong defence forces and de facto ruler. Panamanian soldiers and some 11,000 U.S. troops live side by side in Panama where the strategic canal is of major importance to the United States.

Bush also withdrew the U.S. ambassador and said U.S. economic sanctions would continue.

But short of using military force, Washington's prospects of dislodging Noriega appeared no better today than in earlier crises despite the fact that seven Latin American democracies joined the United States in deploring events in Panama.

"Isolation does not bother the general," said a Latin American diplomat. "Apart from Cuba and Nicaragua, he has had no friends in the region for some time."

Like Noriega, who was indicted in Florida last year on drug charges, Cuba's Fidel Castro and Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega have defied a variety of U.S. efforts to make them give up power.

Castro survived a U.S.-backed military invasion, an economic blockade and several bizarre assassination attempts.

Ortega and his left-wing government withstood an insurgent army raised and financed by the United States.

Washington has had equally limited success in other parts of Latin America, a region where the United States used to make or break governments with ease only a few decades ago.

In Chile, Augusto Pinochet has been paying little attention to U.S. statements deploring that the country has been bypassed by the democratic wave that swept Latin America over the past decade.

In Paraguay, Latin America's longest-ruling military dictator, Alfredo Stroessner, was brought down in a coup last February by a fellow officer — not by pressure from the United States, which had frequently deplored human rights abuses and the absence of freedom.

Diplomats in Paraguay say the United States was not involved in

the coup that ended Stroessner's 34-year rule.

The only place where the United States has been able to impose its will in recent years has been Grenada, whose population of 86,000 makes it the smallest country in the Western hemisphere.

U.S. marines landed on the tiny Caribbean island in October 1983 to crush a Marxist government that had taken power in a bloody military coup.

With Grenada virtually undefended, the success of the expedition was a foregone conclusion.

That would not be the case in Panama, according to Latin American analysts. They say the use of force would result in heavy bloodshed on both sides and risk the lives of thousands of civilians.

In the absence of force, Noriega and his supporters are likely to mock Bush as much as they ridiculed Reagan.

When he left office in January, Noriega followers put up placards marking "the end of the nefarious genocidal killer Reagan." Government supporters in Panama delight in recalling U.S. official statements last year that Noriega was "hanging on by his fingertips."

Nicaraguans, in turn, enjoy quoting Reagan's former national security adviser, John Poindexter, as saying in 1985: "If you think Ortega will still be in power when Reagan leaves office, you don't know Reagan."

In Managua, huge posters proclaimed in January: "Reagan is going. The revolution stays."

By Ann Imse
The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The last Brezhnev man on the ruling politburo bends enough under the pressure of reform to stay in power, but Vladimir Shcherbitsky has not budged from his deepest convictions.

Power is not for everyone, he says, and nationalism is dangerous for the Soviet Union.

"Nationalist ideas exist everywhere, but we cannot allow people who stick to such absurdities to join perestroika," he said, referring to the Soviet policy of restructuring, or reform.

Shcherbitsky was named Ukrainian Communist Party leader 17 years ago to crack down on nationalism in the industrial and agricultural heartland of the Soviet Union.

At 71, he is the oldest of the 12 men on the Communist Party's politburo and considered one of the most conservative. Except for reformist President Mikhail Gorbachev, Shcherbitsky is the only member left from the era of the late President Leonid Brezhnev, now blamed for the country's economic decay.

Shcherbitsky also is the only party leader Gorbachev has not replaced at the republic level since he became the party's general secretary in 1985. Reformers complain he is preventing Gorbachev's changes from taking root in the Ukraine.

But Shcherbitsky made it clear in 15 pages of written responses to questions submitted by the Associated Press that he sees reforms coming.

"One can see signs of renewal with the naked eye," he wrote. Shcherbitsky's aides said they could not recall him ever responding to a foreign journalist's request for an interview.

Shcherbitsky is blamed for covering up the radiation damage done by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant explosion, for restraining the local press and for arrests and harassment of dissidents.

He denied the charges, but said: "Some groups attempt to use glasnost and the public rostrum

Last Brezhnev man in politburo bends — a little

"At 71, he is the oldest of the 12 men on the Communist Party's politburo and considered one of the most conservative. Except for reformist President Mikhail Gorbachev, Shcherbitsky is the only member left from the era of the late President Leonid Brezhnev, now blamed for the country's economic decay."

for alien propaganda, national egoism and even anti-Sovietism," he said.

Reformers frustrated with the slow pace of change in the Ukraine figure his hard-line attitude is the major reason for his survival — even as they wonder how Gorbachev can succeed without the Ukraine's 50 million people, fertile land and industrial might.

Although he once insisted everything was perfect under Socialism, Shcherbitsky now admits the Ukraine is suffering from accumulated problems and severe pollution. He said he is responsive to public opinion now and, as evidence, he pointed to the decision to scrap several nuclear power projects and a major dam.

In recent months, Shcherbitsky has come under new pressures for change: Gorbachev has begun publicly criticising the Ukrainian leadership, and several new reform groups have drawn thousands of people to public meetings.

Six of his aides were defeated in their bids for additional positions of power in recent elections, the first in which citizens voted in large numbers against the estab-

lishment.

"I have to admit I have never run such an active and intensive election campaign," Shcherbitsky wrote. He won 74 per cent of the vote in the Dnepropetrovsk area, his old power base, for a seat in the new Soviet parliament.

The other 26 per cent crossed his name off the ballot, since there was no alternative candidate.

Nine years ago, Shcherbitsky crushed the Helsinki watch human-rights group in the Ukraine by arresting everyone who joined. Those activists now are out of prison, and some campaigned for his defeat in the election.

Shcherbitsky opposes the Ukraine's general reform group, the People's Movement of the Ukraine, accusing its leaders of ambition and nationalism that "leads the way to permissiveness and national antagonism."

Although none of the major reform groups in the Ukraine is openly calling for independence, similar groups are making such calls in several smaller areas of the Soviet Union. Twenty people died in the Republic of Georgia when soldiers forcibly broke up a

pro-independence demonstration April 9.

Ukrainian activist Oles Shevchenko contends that Shcherbitsky remains in power because Gorbachev needs him to clamp down on nationalism in the second-most populous republic — and because Shcherbitsky voted for Gorbachev as Soviet leader in 1985.

"I supported the election of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as general secretary," Shcherbitsky wrote. He added that he is pleased with Gorbachev's international popularity because it expands Soviet influence.

Shcherbitsky insisted he has no "principal disagreements" with his hard-charging boss, despite "creative discussions" in Kremlin meetings of the politburo and the larger central committee of the Communist Party.

"A lively, friendly atmosphere has replaced artificial unanimity," he wrote, "and that is a clear and eloquent sign of the times."

Gorbachev is more blunt in his criticism of the Ukrainian leadership's performance.

In a March party meeting, he complained that billions of rubles poured into agriculture have been wasted. A 320 per cent increase in investment in the Ukraine has bought only a 39 per cent rise in output in two decades, he said.

But Shcherbitsky denied Soviet news reports that Gorbachev ordered Ukrainian party leaders to pay more attention to democratisation and work with progressive Ukrainian writers pressing for reform.

"Gorbachev never raised this question," Shcherbitsky said.

He did acknowledge, however, that the Communist Party chief "expressed some critical remarks and offered advice, which we are considering."

Shcherbitsky refused to comment on his reputation as a conservative opponent of domestic reforms, but emphasised that changes must be carefully monitored.

"After all," he wrote, "perestroika is harmed by sluggishness and stomping in one place, as well as by impulsive jumps and overreactions."

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

For all your:

Packing,
Air Freight Forwarding,
Customs Clearance,
Door-to-door Service,
Ticketing and
Reservation needs,
please call:

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

Abdel Hamid Sharaf Street
Shmeisani
P.O. Box 7806
Amman, Jordan
Tel. 604676, 604696

CROWN INT'L EST.

packing, shipping,
forwarding,
storage, clearing,
door-to-door service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090, 660852
Tel: 22205 BESMCO JO
P.O. Box 926487
AMMAN JORDAN

THE NAME YOU TRUST

TOP QUALITY

HOUSEHOLD
APPLIANCES

Electrolux

SHMAISANI AMMAN

TEL 604671

STUDIO HAIG

Professional Quality in
1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at
our shop and get:

* **JUMBO photo**
size 30% larger

* **Free enlarge-**
ment 20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays
Bank. Phone: 604042
Swefish tel: 823891

FOR YOUR Advertisement in

Jordan Times

Call tel:

667171 ext. 223

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near
Ahlyyah Girls School

Take away is available

Open daily 12:00-3:30
p.m.
6:30-Midnight

Tel. 638968

慕堂餐廳

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant

The only typical Chinese
cuisine in Amman.
Chinese Flaming pot is available
Take away available

Open daily 12:00-15:30
18:00-23:30

Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic
Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk
Engineers' Housing
Estate, near Kilo
Supermarket

**Mongolian Barbeque for
Lunch Friday only**

Tel: 818214

Come and taste our
specialties

Open daily 12:00-3:30
p.m.
6:30-Midnight

CHINESE RESTAURANT

TAIWAN TOURISMO
Authentic Chinese Food

Korean Bar-B-Q
Charcoal Flaming Pot

Take-away service

Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m.
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight

Location: Near 3rd Circle
Opposite Akliah Hospital
Tel: 641053

Kashmiri

Restaurant

FIRST CLASS INDIAN RESTAURANT

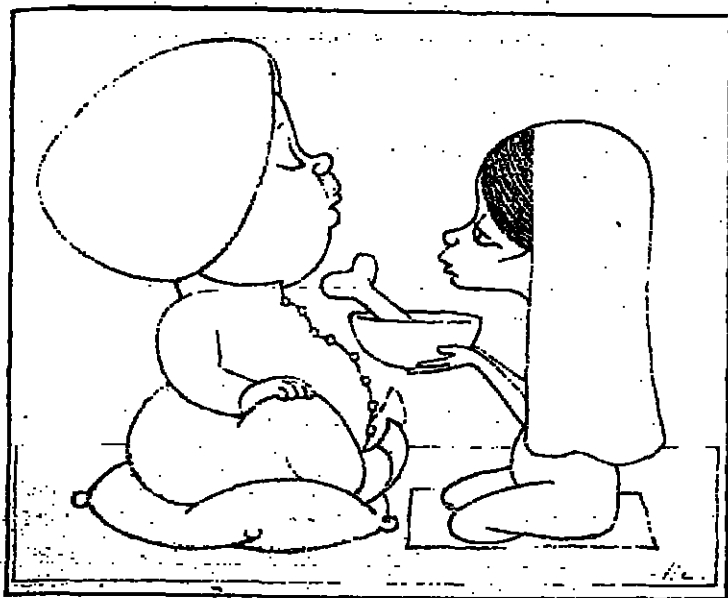
Special Executive Lunches

Take away service
available

Open Daily 12:30-3:30 pm
7:30-11:30 pm

After the Holiday Inn Hotel
Towards 3rd circle

Tel: 658519 658520



Discrimination against girls begins early. In Bangladesh, for example, boys get fed 16 per cent more than girls.

It's a boy: sexual discrimination in Bangladesh

This is the second of a three part series which deals with absent fathers, sexual inequalities and the need of big families. How these factors make it harder for women to control how many children they have. Three "tales" from Lesotho, Bangladesh and Bolivia show what happens when a father migrates, a son is born and a family is large. The second of the three articles deals with Bangladesh.

By Tahmina Ahmad

KULSUM was serving eggs to her small son, Shoukat. Standing by her side were her two young daughters, crying. Kulsum shouted at them not to bother her while she was preparing their brother for school.

Five-year old Seema protested: 'You give him egg every day, but never to us.'

A sharp slap landed on Seema's right cheek. 'How many times do I have to tell you that there are no eggs for you girls. Don't ask again.'

The mother's explanation for her apparent favouritism was the conventional one. 'Believe me,' she said, 'they are all my children and I love each one of them dearly. But I have no means of buying eggs for them all. The son has to be fed properly so that he grows up strong enough to bear the family responsibilities.'

In strongly patriarchal societies, where women's unpaid work goes totally unrecognised and tradition does not allow them

to do paid work outside the home, boys are seen as potential breadwinners — girls as breadwinners.

Millions of women like Kulsum will every day find themselves discriminating against their own female children for reasons that are primarily economic. The result: in Bangladesh girls get fed 16 per cent less than their brothers. They get less nutritious food which often results in protein deficiency and stunted growth. And, not surprisingly in a country where 85 per cent of the population is suffering from some degree of malnutrition they grow to be small, slight women who give birth to vulnerable underweight babies more likely to die within their first year — especially if they are girls.

The feeding of sons is such a priority that it can consume a major part of the family budget. For example, the Kumars family — consisting of grandparents, parents and children — spends 25 per cent of its monthly income on cow's milk for the baby grandson.

Even after childhood, the



The preference for sons is deeply rooted in patriarchal tradition.

males in the family will continue to get better food. Adult son Ravi Kumar, for example, gets served fish, beef and egg by his mother. The rest of the family have to make do with rice and lentils. 'This is not discrimination but a way of life,' says the mother. 'My son gets preferential treatment for financial reasons but also because that is what I have learned. My mother used to do the same and I never regretted it.'

Land laws are often blamed for the particularly marked form of discrimination against girls that occurs in rural Bangladesh. The land laws dictate that family property can only remain intact if passed through the male line. A daughter's inheritance will automatically go to her husband when she marries. The family with many sons will therefore accumulate a lot of land — at the expense of the family with many daughters.

Sons are also seen as necessary to defend the family property from more powerful landowners who may try to extend the size of their holdings at the expense of peasant farmers.

The traditional dowry system further reinforces the need for sons. 'Daughters are a liability' says Ratan Kumar. 'For the past decade I have not lived a full life because I am saving for my four

daughters who are all of marriageable age.'

'When my first son was born we celebrated for days. But then my second, third, fourth and fifth children were all daughters. This has only added to the family burden and brought embarrassment to me.'

'I wanted a big family with many sons. If we had had many sons we would be one of the happiest families now. Instead, when we meet in the evenings we spend most of the time worrying about the future of our daughters.'

The need for sons has a powerful influence over how many children parents bear. It is estimated that son-preference adds an average of two to three children to the size of families worldwide.

Although discrimination against girls is less pronounced in cities than in the countryside, son preference remains deeply rooted. Holding his new baby boy engineer Mansoor Ahmad explains: 'This little one will keep the name of my family. I will be known through him even when I am dead.'

Mansoor's five-year-old daughter does not feel quite so positive about it all. 'These days people come to see my brother and play with him. They ignore me.' — UNFPA.

Explorers from six countries plan trek across Antarctica

By Marjorie Anders
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Will Steger and Jean-Louis Etienne crossed paths three years ago in a most unlikely spot — the Arctic.

Steger was leading the first unsupported dogsled trek to the North pole since Adm. Robert Peary's. Etienne, a Frenchman, was about to become the first man to ski alone to the pole.

As they sat in a tent, they dreamed of their next quest. And after reaching their destination, they began planning the Trans-Antarctica expedition, using skis and dogsleds, which is to begin Aug. 1.

Protection of Antarctica

Along with pitting man against nature, the trip is designed to draw attention to threats against nature and the need for international cooperation in protecting Antarctica.

Steger and Etienne enlisted scientists and explorers from the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Great Britain for a seven-month, 6,400-kilometre trek. Others have crossed Antarctica on snowmobiles and giant snow tractors, but this will be the first unmechanised attempt.

Victor Boyarsky of the Soviet Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, a veteran of polar travel, is a co-leader. The other team members are glaciologist Qin Dahe of China; Geoff Somers, who has spent 42 months in Antarctica with the British Antarctic survey; and Keizo Funatsu of Japan, a former economist who turned to dog-sledding and adventure. Somers will plot the trek's course; Funatsu is in charge of the dogs.

The whole project has an international flavour.

China's Great Wall station, on King George Island, will be used as a staging point. New Zealanders stationed at the Scott McArchie base donated 12 dogs whose lineage can be traced to dogs owned by polar explorer Richard Byrd.

The Soviet Union provided an icebreaker to transport 13,600 kilograms of food for the men and 36 dogs; the provisions were cached on the route in November.

The Soviets also plan to send a

pole, where they plan to celebrate Christmas.

The next dot of civilisation they'll aim for is the Soviet base at Vostok, near the magnetic South pole. Vostok, the coldest place on earth, will serve as a base for the team's pilot and a French documentary film crew that will travel with the expedition for three weeks. About 45 nations have signed television contracts with the expedition.

By March, the trekkers should reach the Soviet base of Mirny on the east coast, also known as

political and even economic reasons — some expect to find oil, coal and mineral deposits under the ice. Some want to see the continent divided up, but Steger wants people to demand that it be protected, intact.

'It sounds like a very lofty goal, but Antarctica is going to play a very important role in the future of the planet,' he said.

Planetary warming of just a few degrees could melt the polar ice caps, raising sea level and flooding coastal areas. Steger also points out that with 85 per cent of the planet's fresh water stored in Antarctica's snow and ice, a thaw would reduce the salinity of the oceans, change ocean currents and wreak havoc with weather patterns.

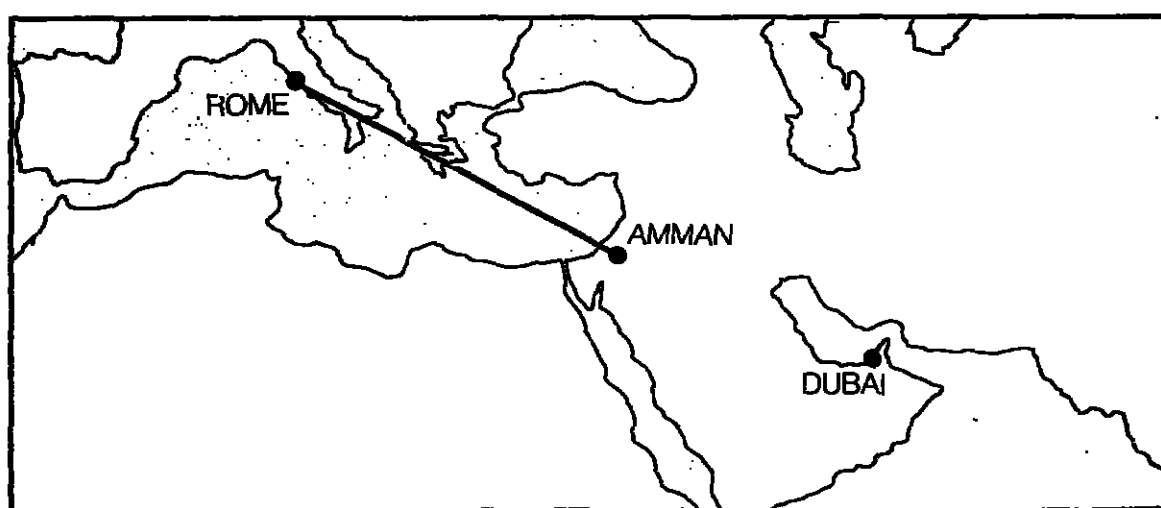
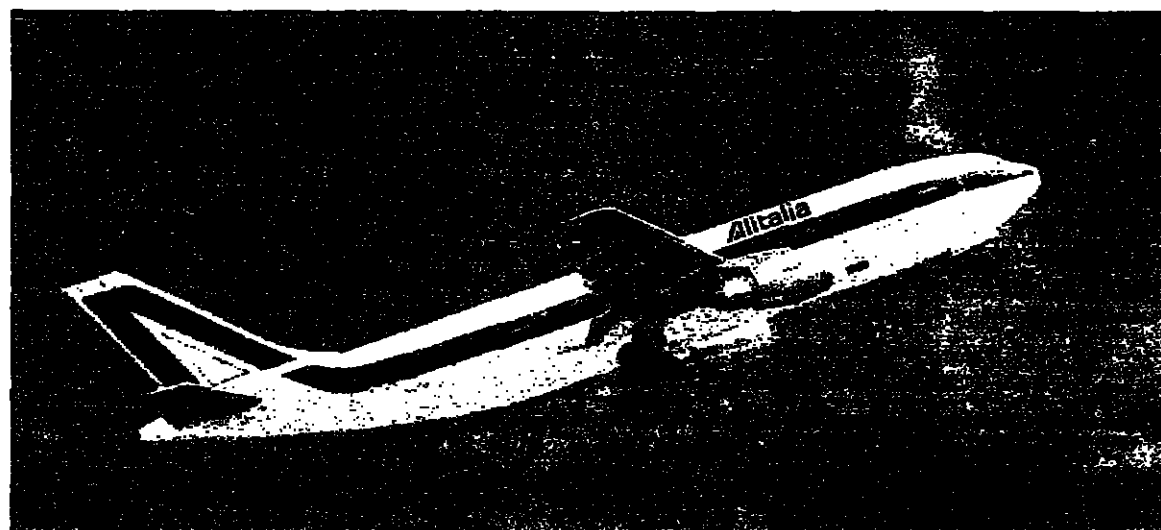
The other environmental nightmare awakening interest in Antarctica is the discovery of a giant hole in the ozone layer directly over the continent. Ozone screens the planet from excess ultraviolet radiation.

Scientists predict continued ozone depletion will increase skin cancer. But even more significant, Steger said, increased solar radiation could disrupt the reproduction cycles of plankton, the microscopic oceanic plants and animals that are the basis of the global food chain.

The team will be under the ozone hole for about 40 days and 800 kilometres as they cross a 3,960-metre high plateau known as the Area of Inaccessibility. It's the worst possible place on earth for ultraviolet exposure.

The team will carry a monitor, and Boyarsky will record ozone levels at regular intervals. Qin will take snow and ice samples along the way, recording temperatures and oxygen content for a geological history of the icecap.

FROM JUNE 1st 1989 WE FLY AIRBUS



AMMAN - ROME NON STOP

	FLT./No.	DEP.	ARR.
AMMAN - ROME	SUNDAY & WEDNESDAY	AZ 730	06.25 09.50
ROME - AMMAN	TUESDAY & SATURDAY	AZ 731	13.15 17.55

Alitalia

4074 WEEKLY FLIGHTS - 96 DESTINATIONS IN THE WORLD

'Cool' lasers prolong life

By A.J. Hostetter
The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — A 65-year-old stockbroker played golf three days after having his coronary arteries unblocked by doctors who used a cool laser to vaporise fatty deposits keeping blood from his heart.

Albert Berkow is one of three patients who have had plaque removed with the "excimer" laser at Philadelphia Heart Institute, one of three hospitals performing clinical trials for the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

'The laser zaps the plaque,' said Institute director Dr. Bernard L. Segal. The procedure is done through a catheter, without open-heart surgery.

'I felt only the anesthetic needle,' said Berkow, who underwent the experimental treatment April 26.

The first phase of the clinical trial will establish the safety and effectiveness of the procedure to permanently open arteries in the heart that are clogged by accumulations of fatty deposits. South Miami hospital and Cedars-Sinai of Los Angeles, where the procedure was invented, also are testing the laser.

An excimer laser was first used to clear coronary arteries in 1987 at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute, but that involved open-heart surgery.

The laser transmits energy in pulses that last a billionth of a second, much too fast for the body to feel heat, said Dr. Michael S. Feldman, director of cardiology at the Philadelphia Heart Institute. Unlike other lasers, which cut or seal with heat, the cool laser vaporises plaque without damaging the arteries or leaving debris that could cause clotting or a heart attack.

The excimer laser is more controlled than the hot laser because the energy is released in pulses and not a steady flow, said Cardiologist George Abela, who helped pioneer lasers in blocked arteries 10 years ago.

Dr. Timothy Sanborn, of

Mount Sinai's School of Medicine, said researchers there will soon begin treatment with a similar laser. That will involve balloon angioplasty, in which a tiny, inflated balloon is used to force open the blood vessels.

For the procedure, which lasts 2½ hours, a flexible catheter containing a bundle of thin glass fibres is inserted into a blood vessel in the groin and up the descending aorta until it reaches a blockage in the heart. Once positioned, a laser beam vaporises plaque and opens the artery. If needed, balloon angioplasty can be used as a follow-up procedure.

'Excimer laser angioplasty has the potential for becoming a safer, faster, less traumatic and less expensive alternative to open-heart bypass surgery and balloon angioplasty,' which are now used on about 200,000 Americans a year, Feldman said.

If the FDA approves the laser for general use, Segal said the treatment will cost about \$1,500, about the same as balloon angioplasty. Researchers hope the excimer laser procedure will overcome the recurrence of blockage which happens in about 30 per cent of patients treated with balloon angioplasty.

The researchers began their study by first using cool laser techniques to remove plaque from the larger arteries in the leg.

The excimer laser was designed by James Laudenslager, a chemical physicist at the Jet Propulsion laboratory in Pasadena, California, for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to measure ozone in the atmosphere.

Doctors at Cedars-Sinai began testing it on blocked arteries in September 1988 and have been successful in about 75 per cent of the 20 patients treated.

Researchers are working on smaller catheters to reach the smaller arteries and to improve the laser's ability to vaporise larger deposits in the vessels. He expects the FDA to consider the procedure for general use in late 1990.

The National Music Conservatory /

Noor Al Hussein Foundation and

The British Council presents

Wissam BOUSTANY, flute
Nigel CLAYTON, piano
in concert

at The Royal Cultural Centre

Monday, May 15, 1989 at 8:00 p.m.

Tickets available at:
The British Council, Tel: 636147
The Royal Cultural Centre Tel: 689026
The National Music Conservatory, Tel: 687620

EMPLOYMENT ANNOUNCEMENT BILINGUAL SECRETARY

International corporation has a vacancy for a bilingual secretary, with experience in Word Processing and other computer programmes, general office work, including Arabic + English typing and translation. College degree preferable.

Suitable candidates submit resumes to Dr. K. Harrison, P.O. Box 9145, Amman. Not later than May 18, 1989.

Applications will be treated confidentially.

Cinema

CONCORD

Tel: 677420

THE WOMAN IN RED

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

NUJUM

Tel: 675571

Witches of Eastwick

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

PLAZA

Tel: 677420

Hollywood Hi Women

Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Kuwait to reopen parallel stock exchange in June

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait will reopen a parallel stock exchange alongside its official market on June 3 to attract new companies and pep up share trading, the country's commerce and industry minister has said.

Faisal Abdul Razzaq Al Khalid told reporters the exchange would list companies with capital of at least one million Kuwaiti dinars (\$3.5 million). Trade would be restricted to the afternoon.

A parallel exchange was originally set up to deal with firms listed on the unofficial Souk Al Manakh market after it crashed in 1982 following a wild spree of speculative buying.

The crash left about \$90 billion in debt and helped to plunge Kuwait into recession.

The parallel market was closed last December after most of its companies had either been liquidated or had transferred to the official exchange when their financial positions improved.

Khalid said about a dozen remaining firms would be allowed to re-register on the new parallel exchange if their financial health was good enough.

Companies on the parallel exchange would eventually be able to transfer to the official market as they grew in size and met its

conditions, he said. Likewise, weak firms on the official exchange would be moved to the parallel market.

One share analyst estimated that the financial positions of about 40 per cent of the 44 companies on the official exchange were unsound.

He also said that as many as 300 private companies listed with the commerce ministry would theoretically be able to meet the requirements to go public and get quotations on the new exchange.

The new market's opening will coincide with new regulations allowing banks and other financial institutions to issue unit trusts.

The unit trusts, which will be listed on the stock market, pool together funds from many small investors to invest in securities.

A large portion of the trust funds will have to be invested locally. The government hopes their managers will encourage new companies to float their shares and gain stock market listings.

Sweden proposes compulsory savings scheme

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden's Social Democratic government has proposed a temporary compulsory savings scheme for individuals and companies to put the brakes on an overheated economy.

But the plan came under immediate attack from the opposition and seemed headed for a stormy ride in parliament where the Social Democrats are 19 seats short of an overall majority.

"The government should seriously consider resigning. This is not a reasonable way to run a country," said Conservative Party leader Carl Bildt, who flatly rejected the plan.

Under the scheme, which would be enforced between September 1989 and December 1990, Swedes would pay a sum equivalent to four per cent of their income tax into a closed

account. The plan, designed to lock up a total of 17 billion crowns (\$2.63 billion), would mean that a Swede earning 20,000 crowns (\$3,100) a month would be obliged to save about 400 (\$62) per month.

The government gave no details about technical arrangements, but proposed that the money be paid back from 1992 with interest based on the Swedish discount rate.

"We consider this necessary to make it clear... that austerity measures are needed to ensure a high level of employment and lower inflation," Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson told a news conference.

Swedish consumer price inflation was running at a year on year rate of 6.5 per cent in March, a major headache for the govern-

ECONOMIC NEWS IN BRIEF

Jordan, Syria to discuss free zone

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The general assembly of the Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone Company is due to open a meeting at the Syrian border town of Deraa Sunday to review the company's activities in the past year and endorse a report on the closing accounts and the general budget. Industry and Trade Minister Ziyad Innab and his Syrian counterpart Mohammad Imadi, will co-chair the meetings which will last two days. The general assembly will also review projects that will be implemented in 1989 and this year's fiscal budget. Last September, a Syrian public company signed three contracts to carry out three economic projects at the Jordanian-Syrian zone area located near the common border at Deraa. The Syrian National Industrial and Agricultural Company will establish a plant to process vegetable oil and food products, a hotel and a factory to manufacture metal pipes. Last year the free zone was opened for commercial and industrial investments within the area near the common border.

OAPEC readmits Egypt

KUWAIT (R) — Arab oil ministers Saturday readmitted Egypt to the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) after Cairo was suspended over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa Al Sabah told reporters ministers attending an OAPEC meeting here had voted for Egypt's return but he declined to give a breakdown of the balloting. Before the meeting, Libyan Petroleum Minister Fawzi Shakshouki had said Libya rejected Egypt's return but would not withdraw from OAPEC. "We will keep rejecting it within the means of the (OAPEC) charter," he said. Iraq proposed Egypt's reinstatement in the nine-member group.

Israeli banks to lower interest rates

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's five largest banking groups capitulated to pressure from the central bank and agreed to lower interest rates on non-indexed shekel loans. Managers of the banks agreed to lower rates from the present average of 38 per cent to 30 per cent by June 1 during a meeting with Bank of Israel head Michael Bruno, bank spokeswoman Ester Shumimer said. The loans involved are those not linked to Israel's cost of living index. In return, Bruno told the managers that to improve their liquidity he would reduce the amount of compulsory deposits the commercial banks must place with the Bank of Israel. Bruno also told the bankers the

central bank would move to allow them to take shorter-term loans — under one year — from abroad, Shumimer said. A commercial bank source said the Bank of Israel would try to lower its interest rates. Bruno's concern over a slow rate of investment in the economy spurred his public statement. Israel's largest banks recently posted an aggregate drop in profits to a total of \$8.2 million.

USSR announces oil export cuts

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union, the world's biggest oil producer, plans to trim oil exports by slightly more than five per cent during the first six months of this year in line with a pledge to support OPEC, an official said Friday. The spokesman for foreign trade association Soyuzneftexport gave no figures but said the cut followed an official statement in March that the Soviet Union would cut hard currency oil exports by five per cent in the first half of 1989 over the same 1988 period. The step was taken to cooperate with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in maintaining stable oil prices. The spokesman said repair work on pipes at the Baltic port of Ventspils, which normally handles around 1.4 million tonnes of crude a month, had also influenced the volume of exports. Soviet oil production in 1988 was 624 million tonnes, the same as in the previous year. According to preliminary estimates by Western analysts, exports reached a record 201 million tonnes last year.

Dow Jones pierces, 2,400 barrier

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks soared nearly 60 points Friday, piercing the 2,400 barrier after the government said wholesale prices rose only slightly last month, signalling that interest rates may be ready to fall. It was the biggest gain in nearly a year. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 56.82 points to 2,439.7, its largest rise since May 31, 1988. The surge put the key index at a new post-crash high and comprised almost all of the week's 57.74-point advance. "The market was like a coiled spring and it just exploded," said one trader. "People were looking for an excuse to buy."

West pledges more money to Nicaragua

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — Nicaragua's Western donor countries pledged at a conference ending Friday to add more than \$50 million to help finance the Sandinista government's economic recovery programme.

Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, Nicaragua's minister for planning and budget, said eight of the 15 attending countries and the European Community (EC) pledged an immediate increase or restructuring of their aid.

He told a news conference the funds would go toward buying imports and spare parts needed for Nicaragua's agriculture and toward paying off arrears in its commercial debts to rebuild its credit.

No political strings were attached to the pledges, officials said.

But Swedish organisers of the two-day meeting said stabilising the Nicaraguan economy was a prerequisite of its progress toward democracy, and Martinez added that "peace and development go hand-in-hand."

The conference came as President Daniel Ortega was in Ireland concluding a 10-nation European tour of Western Europe to plead for emergency help. He said Nicaragua needed \$250 million this year to cope with its crisis.

Nicaragua's economy was brought to the brink of collapse by years of civil warfare, a catastrophic hurricane last year, unrealistic exchange rates and a cutoff of international credit. By the end of 1988 hyperinflation was doubling prices each month.

The conference was called by Sweden.

A key objective was to help re-establish Nicaragua's lines of credit, Swedish officials said. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) attended the two-day meeting, but the World Bank declined an invitation.

"This process should lead to normal working relations between the Nicaragua and the international financing institutions," said Carl Tham, head of the Swedish International Development Authority.

Lance Taylor, an economics professor of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said Managua's recovery plan was as stiff as any that would have been imposed by the IMF in exchange for credits.

Government spending was slashed by 55 per cent during the first quarter of this year compared with the same period in 1988, he said. Military spending was down 36 per cent.

"Fifty million dollars of additional aid will go a long way to assuring the feasibility of the Nicaraguan programme and, more importantly, for ensuring sustained growth in the future," said Taylor.

Nepal gets Chinese help

KATHMANDU (R) — China is ready to help ease Nepal's crippling fuel shortages by shipping fuel across the Himalayas from Tibet, Nepali Finance Minister Bharat Bahadur Pradhan has said.

Nepal would get urgent fuel supplies to relieve severe shortages brought about by a diplomatic and trade battle with India, Pradhan said, but he did not say how much.

Pradhan said China had agreed to carry out survey work on the Kodari highway that links Kathmandu with Tibet.

The only viable land route between the two neighbours is frequently cut by landslides and badly damaged by winter weather.

Pradhan gave no detail of his talks with China, the result of closer ties between the two nations that have angered India and

helped spark the trade dispute. India closed most crossing points along its long border with Nepal on March 23 when two treaties governing trade and transit of third-country goods lapsed.

Normally, Nepal gets about 200,000 tonnes of oil a year and many other essential commodities from India. But with trade largely choked off, it has been forced to ration fuel strictly and says industry is suffering.

The first of 7,000 tonnes of diesel from Singapore arrived in Kathmandu last week, but barely dented the shortage.

Both India and Kathmandu say they are willing to sit down and work out their differences, but no meeting has yet been scheduled.

Behind the trade row is India's unhappiness with Nepal over its ties with China and anger at Nepal's decision to require Indians living in the kingdom to get work permits.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, May 13, 1989		Swiss franc		312.8	316.0
Central Bank official rates		French franc		82.9	83.5
		Japanese yen (for 100)		394.1	399.4
		Dutch guilder		248.6	250.5
		Swedish crown		32.9	33.6
		Italian lira (for 100)		38.4	38.8
		Belgian franc (for 10)		133.9	134.9
		Buy		Sell	
U.S. dollar		538.0	542.0		
Pound Sterling		893.1	902.4		
Deutschmark		279.8	282.9		

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during Tuesday, May 9, '89 and Wednesday May 10, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Petra Bank	5000	12500	2,500	2,500	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	30	100	1,990	1,990	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	210	289	1,350	1,380	1,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	500	600	1,210	1,200	1,000
Housing Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	—	—	—	—	5,000
Bank of Jordan	31	467	15,090	15,100	5,000
Arab Bank	710	105965	150,000	148,500	10,000
Jordan National Bank	500	1250	2,410	2,500	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	596	1272	2,300	2,410	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Financial Investments	9000	17100	1,910	1,900	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	13700	12378	0,880	0,900	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	2,000
Beit Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	101	111	1,100	1,100	1,000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan French Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
REFOCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Insurance	11849	38812	3,150	3,260	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	150	147	1,010	1,010	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Arabia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
National Ahliya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Services and industries					
General Investments	—	—	—	—	1,000
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	—	—	—	—	1,000
Darco for Housing and Investment	49938	38579	0,740	0,770	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	14935	9648	0,630	0,640	1,000
Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investment	9575	3532	0,360	0,360	1,000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	8020	1438	0,670	0,680	1,000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Ta'jeero	10218	3138	0,780	0,810	1,000
International Contracting & Investment	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	10112	15060	1,480	1,480	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab International Hotels	51839	54405	1,010	1,050	1,000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Middle East and Commodore Hotels	400	190	0,440	0,480	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	18400	20721	1,090	1,130	1,000
Jordan Press Foundation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	16300	7761	0,460	0,470	1,000
Jordan Dairy	1800	1688	0,920	0,960	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	17453	58292	3,280	3,260	1,000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	310975	591980	1,850	1,870	1,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	305	1098	3,600	3,600	1,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intal)	3117	5114	1,600	1,640	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Kuwait for Agricultural Products	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Sweets and Chocolate Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1,000
Aladdin Industries	18250	35153	1,860	1,900	1,000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	60981	121463	1,940	1,980	1,000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Ceramics	3150	6340	1,920	2,030	1,000
Chemical Industries	4650	11203	2,380	2,400	1,000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	11170	7476	0,650	0,660	1,000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	4740	11542	2,390	2,410	1,000
National Steel Industries	13736	39819	2,850	2,900	1,000
Universal Chemical Industries	12930	40831	3,020	3,100	5,000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	1050	8289	7,850	7,880	1,000
Jordan Lime & Brick	68105	13285	0,200	0,190	1,000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	500	205	0,430	0,410	1,000
Arab Investment and International Trade	270	167	0,620	0,620	1,000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	46550	108627	2,250	2,300	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	56290	113428	1,960	1,970	1,000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	42850	42306	0,950	0,960	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1,000
Orient Dry Bateriaes Factory	—	—	—	—	1,000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Tanning and Packaging	—	—	—	—	5,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	90	1755	19,750	19,500	1,000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	33425	34402	1,000	1,020	1,000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	70950	164405	2,220	2,300	1,000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	104044	119760	1,110	1,150	1,000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	41705	84707	2,100	2,030	1,000
Jordan Cement Factories	25539	23252	1,090	1,100	1,000
Jordan Glass Industries	5150	5109	1,000	0,990	1,000
Jordan Precast Concrete Industry	51844	37397	0,700	0,710	1,000
Grand total	1,243,753	2,039,536			

FOR RENT

3 bedroom super deluxe furnished semi villa located in Sweifia, from 5th Circle towards Abdoun. Cross traffic light then turn first right street then turn into the 4th left street and proceed until the crossing roads.

Call tel. 642072, 818092, 822942

UNFURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Two-room flat with large terrace - 3rd Circle, Jabel Amman.

Tel: 641796

FOR RENT

Furnished or unfurnished semi-detached villa for rent. Location: Al-Rabiyeh (near the Baptist School), Amman. Two bedrooms, L-shaped living room, bath and kitchen. Separate central heating and telephone.

Please call tel. 667431/637148, Amman. Contact Mr. Omar.

LOOKING FOR VILLA TO RENT

(Approx. 700 sq. metres)

Tokyo leadership in limbo

TOKYO (Agencies) — Japan's ruling party Saturday formally abandoned its pursuit of Masayoshi Ito to take over as prime minister in the wake of the Recruit share scandal, leaving the leadership in limbo.

Political analysts said Ito's refusal to allow business as usual as the successor to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita had thrown Japanese politics into complete disarray and, some said, the way was clear for reforms.

Ito's stand against the big-money politics and the influence of special interest groups which led to the Recruit scandal has seriously embarrassed the party.

He was the only one of the senior leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) untouched by the scandal.

Some commentators believe Ito could still become premier.

"There is no-one else who is suitable and who has been left unscathed by Recruit. Everyone will have to reconsider their positions and nothing is certain," said

one, who declined to be named. But other analysts said senior party leaders remained anxious to avoid wholesale changes.

The vacuum left by Ito had even opened up the possibility that Takeshita might be able to cling to power beyond the end of the month.

"The LDP has always thought of shrewd tactics to overcome a situation where everybody thought they would lose," said Tadashi Iyasa, a professor of politics at Osaka University.

"I am interested in seeing what they will come up with this time."

Ito formally rejected the offer in a meeting with LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe Friday, but Abe and other party leaders asked Ito to reconsider one more

day, saying "there is no other candidate."

After another meeting Saturday afternoon, Ryutaro Hashimoto, deputy secretary general of the party, told reporters:

"Party leaders once again asked Mr. Ito to reverse his decision but unfortunately were unable to persuade him to change his mind."

"We are now forced to give up (the attempt) to appoint Mr. Ito as a successor of Prime Minister Takeshita," he said.

They then shifted the focus of their talk to possible alternatives. "But no one has any particular person in mind," Hashimoto said.

On Saturday morning, six lawmakers called on Ito at his residence and strongly urged him to accept the party's offer. But Ito replied, "I can't change my position now that I have spelled it out. I want you to take this opportunity for your advantage,"

Kyodo News Service reported. Ito has said he is not confident

a heart condition caused by chronic diabetes would permit him to endure the duties of high office.

But in addition, the noted advocate of clean politics has repeatedly said that he is annoyed by the conservative party's inability to realise the seriousness of the loss of public confidence in the party and the government.

Recent media opinion polls showed public support for the Liberal Democrats has fallen behind that of opposition parties, and its candidates have suffered a series of upsets in recent local elections.

Ito said he is not confident he could implement political reforms under current circumstances in the party, which has ruled Japan since 1955.

In a meeting with Takeshita late Thursday, Ito reportedly demanded that all Recruit-tainted politicians resign and the party abolish all its factions. Party leaders, however, rejected Ito's demands, calling them impractical.



Women left homeless after a tornado last month in central Bangladesh return to their makeshift camps

with relief goods distributed by government and voluntary agencies.

Bangladesh heatwave kills 60

DHAKA (R) — Volunteers set up emergency medical tents in northern Bangladesh to treat thousands of victims of a heatwave that has killed at least 60 people in past six days, officials said Saturday.

Most victims were suffering from dehydration, fever and boils. A number also complained of lung ailments caused by high temperatures.

Officials said the effects of the heatwave, in which temperatures have risen to 44 degrees Celsius, diminished slightly when five centimetres of rain fell on a large area.

The government has closed all schools in the north and advised people not to walk in the sun without protection.

Doctors have advised people to drink saline water to beat the heat and asked pregnant women to take particular care.

The heatwave was caused by a drought which weather forecasters said was the longest in 40 years. It has basked crops, dried up canals and rivers and made millions jobless.

Officials said the drought had damaged nearly two million tonnes of rice and jute and prevented planting of new crops.

The government ordered another 20,000 tubewells to be drilled in drought-hit areas' after 25,000 people caught diarrhoea from drinking contaminated water.

The drought is the latest natural disaster to hit Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest nations with a population of 105 million.

A tornado killed at least 1,100 people last month and left about 130,000 people homeless. The April 26 twister tore through a cluster of 40 villages at 160 kilometres per hour, destroying 30,000 houses and injuring 12,000 people.

Riots hit another city in Turkmenia

MOSCOW (AP) — About 250 protesters with economic and ethnic demands rampaged through the streets of a city near the Iranian border, setting fire to shops and pelting police with stones, a newspaper reported.

The May 9 riot in Nebit-Dag, a western city in the republic of Turkmenia, followed a rampage in the republic's capital Ashkhabad May 1 in which more than 100 young people were arrested.

The newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda said in a report Friday that about 50 people had been arrested in Nebit-

Dag, and that two policemen had been injured by the crowd.

The crowd overwhelmed the city's small police force, which had to call in reinforcements, said N.S. Radzhabov, head of the local Interior Ministry office.

"All of two weeks ago you could boldly say about Turkmenia that it was one of the quietest regions of our country," the newspaper said. The Soviet Union has been hit by unrest in many of its 15 republics, homelands for some of its more than 100 ethnic groups.

But Radzhabov told the paper that a crowd of mostly Turk-

men aged 16-40 gathered in the centre of Nebit-Dag, and rebuffed police who tried to talk to them.

"We tried to quiet the people, but they started throwing stones," he said. "The crowd split into two, each of which moved down streets of the city, demolishing and setting fire to cooperative cafes and stalls."

The paper said that like the crowd in Ashkhabad, they expressed anger at cooperatives, the small private business that president Mikhail S. Gorbachev has fostered to fill gaps in goods and services provided by the state economy.

But the crowd in the Nebit-Dag also turned some of its wrath on Armenians, the paper said.

Armenians are involved in a bitter dispute with Azerbaijanis over control of the Nagorno-Karabakh region.

Many Soviets are suspicious that cooperatives are interested only in quick profits and are havens for organised crime. Pravda, the Communist party daily, said May 3 that the Ashkhabad crowd was angered by high prices of cooperatives, and the low quality of goods and services.

Peking students defiant, begin pro-democracy hunger strike

PEKING (R) — Several thousand students marched into Peking's Tiananmen square Saturday at the start of a pro-democracy hunger strike timed to coincide with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's landmark visit to China.

Witnesses said the students, many carrying banners, were gathered in the centre of the vast square, opposite the pillared Great Hall of the People where Gorbachev is due to meet Chinese leaders next week in the first Sino-Soviet summit for nearly 30 years.

Crowds of bystanders milled around the protesters and the demonstration looked certain to grow. One witness reported a crowd of as many as 2,000 students chanting patriotic songs heading for the square from two kilometres away.

Earlier in the day, more than 200 students, fists aloft and wearing white headbands reading "hunger strike," took a public vow to go without food "for democracy and the glory of China."

"We will fast until the end. I

am willing to die if necessary," said history undergraduate Li Huamin after taking his pledge.

Meanwhile, at the Soviet embassy two groups of students handed in letters asking that Gorbachev speak at their universities.

A Reuters correspondent at the scene said a few students from the Peking Teachers' College were allowed through the high metal gates of the embassy compound to hand in their letter.

The diplomats promised to deliver the letter to Gorbachev but warned that the leader's schedule in Peking would be tight.

One of the students, Zhang Jun, said: "The Soviet Union's political reforms have been very successful. We would like Gorbachev to tell us about them."

A second group of about 30 students from Peking University cycled up the tree-lined street to the embassy gates and handed in a similar letter, backed by a petition which they said had been signed by 3,000 students and teachers.

The students carried a huge red banner proclaiming: "Gorbachev — Peking University welcomes

you."

Gorbachev is due to arrive in Peking Monday.

Saturday's demonstrations were the latest surge in a tide of largely peaceful protests demanding freedom and democracy which followed the death of former Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang April 15.

Hu, a reformist, was dismissed in 1987 after an earlier series of student demonstrations.

More than 100,000 people took to the streets of Peking May 4, the 70th anniversary of a student-led movement that urged an end to foreign interference in China.

Vast crowds of sympathetic onlookers cheered on the students at the core of the anniversary demonstration, bringing Peking to a virtual standstill.

Earlier Saturday the would-be hunger-strikers crowded into a college dining hall to eat a lavish last lunch provided by sympathetic university teachers.

They said they intended to stay in Tiananmen Square and fast until the government met their demands for "genuine dialogue."



Yegor Ligachev

Ligachev named in corruption investigation

LENINGRAD (R) — A Soviet prosecutor said Politburo member Yegor Ligachev is among top officials named in an organised crime investigation and that the state is trying to squash the probe.

Nikolai Ivanov, a candidate for the Soviet parliament, made the accusations during a debate on Leningrad television Friday evening. He also implicated former Politburo members Grigori Romanov and Mikhail Solomentsev and former Supreme Court Chief Judge Vladimir Terebilov.

Pravda, the Communist Party daily, immediately denounced the statement, and Saturday said a special state commission was conducting its own probe into the methods used by Ivanov and his boss, prosecutor Telman Gdlyan.

The developments revealed a fierce struggle between the Kremlin and the special prosecutors whose work recently led to the bribery conviction of Yuri Churbanov, son-in-law of former Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Ivanov said some voters were asking why the government was not fighting the mafia — a word used in the Soviet Union to refer to corrupt officials as well as gangsters.

"First of all the mafia is not being fought because the state policy now is aimed at curbing the fight against organised crime," Ivanov said.

"The possibilities for fighting the mafia are everywhere. In the city of Leningrad I would say that among those who figure in our investigation is the name of former Leningrad leader Romanov."

"Moreover, in the case have appeared such names from the Politburo as Solomentsev and Ligachev, as well as the former head of the Supreme Court, Terebilov."

Ivanov gave no details of the investigation and stressed that he was not saying anyone was guilty.

Alfonsin calls on Argentines to honour election's outcome

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — President Raul Alfonsin, whose party is widely expected to lose in Sunday's presidential election, has called on Argentines to honour the election's outcome.

In an election dominated by the nation's staggering economic problems, Argentines will vote for president, for half the chamber of deputies, one national senator, 15 provincial or territorial legislatures, and thousands of local officials.

A key member of the opposition Peronist Party predicted a strong victory for candidate Carlos Menem, a prediction that has been echoed for months by nearly every public opinion poll.

In a nationwide broadcast Friday, Alfonsin said "whatever is the result of the balloting, I ask people (to act) so that prudence and responsibility keep accompanying us."

The latest surveys give Menem a lead of seven to 10 points over Eduardo Angeloz of the governing radical civic union.

Voting is actually for 600 presidential electors. The winner needs at least 301.

Senator Eduardo Menem, the candidate's brother, told reporters Friday that Peronist polls and party projections "are giving us more than 320 electors."

Eduardo Menem is a principal adviser to his older brother and a potential minister in a Peronist government.

Campaigns that began in earnest four months ago officially ended Friday morning, 48 hours before polls are scheduled to open. Hundreds of thousands attended rallies held by all three main parties Thursday night.

In central Cordoba Province, where he is governor, Angeloz pledged before an estimated 300,000 supporters to "unleash a battle with no quarter" against triple-digit inflation, to promote women's rights and to uphold civil liberties.

Argentina's repressive security forces drove green Ford Falcons cars during the 1976-83 military regime's crackdown on leftist subversion. The Montonero

urban guerrillas were linked with the Peronist Party.

Angeloz, 57, his own campaign hurt by Argentina's economic crisis, repeatedly sought to damage Menem by bringing up the violence and chaos of the 1973-76 Peronist government, which was overthrown by a coup.

Menem has bitterly denounced the tactic.

"Angeloz says if Menem wins, democracy will lose," Menem, 58, told about 100,000 supporters in Buenos Aires. "They (the radicals) demonstrated themselves to be democrats when in power and coup-mongers" when not.

The Labour-based Peronists have called for a moratorium on payments of Argentina's \$59-billion foreign debt and oppose the sale of state-owned enterprises.

Menem, three times governor of rural La Rioja province, arrived at the plaza rally site outside congress atop a bus that led a noisy motorcade through the capital's streets.

KGB ends 24-hour hostage drama

MOSCOW (R) — The KGB staged a dramatic rescue Friday, arresting four escaped convicts and freeing hostages who were held at gunpoint for more than 24 hours.

An anti-terrorist squad from the state security agency stormed a flat where the gunmen were holed up with their captives, including a woman and her two-year-old daughter, TASS, the official news agency reported.

The criminals escaped Wednesday during an exercise period at a detention centre in the Volga city of Saratov, seized two guards and forced them at knifepoint to hand

over their keys.

"They gave an ultimatum for their demands: guns, a large sum of money and safe passage out of the district," TASS said, adding that the demands were partially granted.

The four men bundled the hostages into a car and sped off, firing at another vehicle. In the centre of Saratov they took more hostages, including the mother and child, and barricaded themselves in a flat.

"In negotiations with the law and order authorities, the criminals demanded a plane, vodka and drugs, as well as even more

money, threatening to kill their hostages one by one," TASS said.

The men from the KGB took over the operation and negotiations continued for more than 24 hours.

"Moreover, during the night of May 11, the criminals began sadistically torturing a woman worker at the detention centre and threatened to throw the two-year-old girl out of the fourth floor window," TASS reported.

Early Friday, the KGB decided to storm the flat. All the hostages were released and the criminals were taken alive, TASS said.

Khmer Rouge details conditions for ceasefire

BANGKOK (AP) — The Khmer Rouge, Cambodia's largest resistance group, says it will not agree to a cease-fire until Vietnam withdraws all its troops under international supervision and all forces are disarmed and reduced.

Meanwhile, just before Monday's opening of the first Sino-Soviet summit in 30 years, Vietnam criticised China for calling on the Kremlin to pressure Vietnam into a resolution of the Cambodian conflict.

Khmer Rouge Radio Friday dismissed calls for an immediate truce as a trick it says the Vietnamese also used during the war with the United States. A text of the broadcast was seen in Bangkok Saturday.

The broadcast spelled out the group's conditions for agreeing to a truce.

It said first there must be: — a Vietnamese pullout under genuine international supervision;

— supervision of the withdrawal in strategic areas of Cambodia; — supervision of the cease-fire; — supervision of the disarming of all sides; and

— reduction of all forces to a level to be agreed upon by all sides.

"Otherwise, this cease-fire will be a deception and a lie and would be most dangerous," it said. "The resistance absolutely will not be taken in by the trick..."

Another Khmer Rouge Radio broadcast Friday suggested that no reconciliation was possible with the top leaders of the Vietnamese-installed government.

It said the top three Communist Party officials — President Heng Samrin, National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, and Prime Minister Hun Sen — and a handful of their associates will be judged as Vietnamese "puppets" and "traitors to the nation" by the Cambodian people.

The pro-Vietnamese government has identified eight top Khmer Rouge officials as those with whom it will not deal, including Khieu Samphan and former Prime Minister Pol Pot, believed to still be the actual leader.

THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Eftenson

CRANOLOGY

By Frances Burton

ACROSS

- 1 Meadow sounds
- 2 Question word
- 3 Highlanders
- 13 Thick place
- 17 Luciano's coin
- 18 Pardon
- 20 Actor Flynn
- 21 Kenner's beast
- 22 Yamen city
- 23 Violin maker
- 24 Eagle's nest
- 25 Algerian city
- 26 Completely
- 27 Baby music
- 17 Submachine gun
- 28 Fibrous material
- 29 Microscopic
- 30 Blocks across
- 36 "Oll — (La Sage)
- 38 Waldbaus

DOWN

- 1 Nonsense
- 2 Assistant
- 3 Ballerina
- 4 Post card
- 11 Angry fellow
- 6 Sheriff or Bradley
- 7 Siding
- 8 Circus
- 9 Performers
- 10 Hooters' Bobby
- 11 Work like a dog
- 12 Played detective
- 13 Fur places
- 14 Navigational system
- 15 Ancient land
- 16 Ossuous
- 18 Carries on
- 19 Curtain hand

Diagramless

19 X 19, By Martha J. De Wit

ACROSS

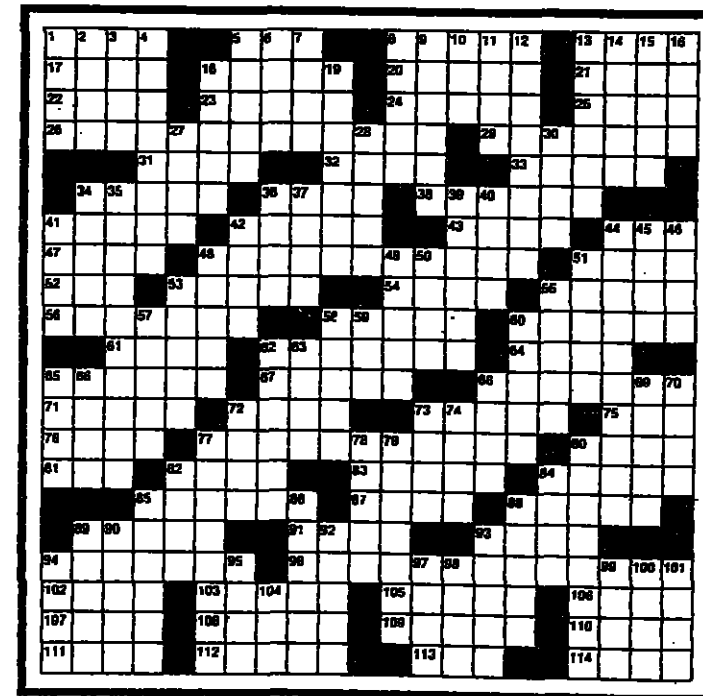
- 1 Pillar's kin
- 2 Endure
- 3 Ceremonies
- 11 Angry fellow
- 12 Churchman
- 13 Soujourner
- 14 Bureaucrat
- 15 Bureaucrat
- 21 Bon's river
- 22 Holiday time
- 23 Functions
- 24 Short coats
- 25 Singer Burt
- 26 Tender
- 27 Holst
- 28 Intersecting line
- 29 Sealed
- 30 Pyle or Kovacs
- 31 G-man
- 32 Hamilton's bill
- 33 Intelligent
- 41 Ms. Lauder
- 42 Herana
- 43 In the van
- 44 Have
- 45 Cup handle

DOWN

- 1 Introduces
- 2 Lubricant
- 3 Remains
- 4 Head, Fr.
- 5 Health food
- 6 Road part
- 7 Consumed
- 8 German
- 9 Transmitted
- 10 Squabbles
- 11 Stopper
- 12 Esplanade and
- 13 Supply
- 14 Trio
- 16 Happening
- 17 Take ten
- 18 Unexcused
- 21 Asafetide e.g.
- 24 One of
- 26 Libelously e.g.
- 27 Some pastry
- 28 Cooks
- 29 Squabbles
- 30 Newspaper
- 32 Helpless
- 33 Mixed oath
- 38 More recent
- 40 Scourches
- 42 Nav. off.
- 43 Meadow
- 46 Brought need
- 47 Movie dog
- 48 All there
- 50 Over
- 51 High-and-mighty
- 52 Commerce
- 53 Wander
- 54 Declares
- 56 Consecrate
- 57 Pvt. Pyle

DOWN

- 1 Sediment
- 2 Antelope
- 3 Madrid miser
- 4 Maschio
- 5 Calendar into
- 6 Sump
- 7 Whittling
- 8 Bunch
- 9 Rages
- 10 Blueprint
- 11 Palm
- 12 slush
- 13 Canals
- 14 Triumphed



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Local ladies have slow sale in garage: Medieval power lawnmower goes cheap.
2. Young lady buys sliced beets at bargain counter, regrets decision.
3. Charmer's charmer came across in camera session.
4. Some native American artifacts fascinate museum visitor.

CRYPTOGRAMS

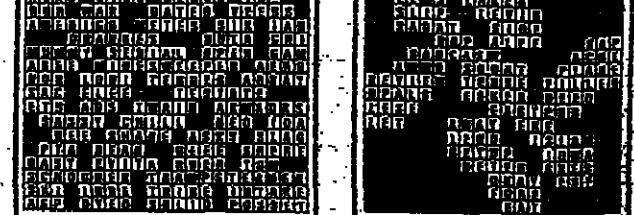
1. LG ZXGIQ HIFH FZHG YZZU GKHLQY XZZU
LH EKV XZB CZJ, KQU FZHG EKV GKHLQY
XZZU LH YZZU XZB CZJ. —By Sally L. Murry

2. DIETZ IM DOESYSH NIO TLYNE
FISZTLEYSH LONYSH O WYFL IM WYL
DOYZN SIN; DOSH SIN! —By Les Sherry

3. CZIS OMFEC VSLAA BMV FEBSR BSL MIG
LMIZHE GI TRQSLAA OISLTH
LRQSLAA. —By Gordon Miller

4. TWRRIPIN HUGS WS GRADSY KW NRYTYE
PYCKN CWU ISHWEDISK CASR. —By Ed Hindle

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



كردية الى